The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1897. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE MORMONS.

Interesting News from Utah—Rumored Defeat of Gen. Harney by the Mormons—The News Discredited—Carson Valley Mormons Recalled.

Later news from Utah reaches us by way of California. An improbable rumor of the defeat of the United States troops by the Mormons, had reached Carson Valley. A letter from that locality, dated Sept. 10, gives the report as follows:

"Within the last week or ten days, there has been a great stir among the Mormons in this place and vicinity. Rumor has it that orders from Salt Lake, at the instance of BRIGHAM YOUNG, have been received, for aid in the approaching troubles at Salt Lake. True it is that the Latter-Day Saints are almost unanimously disposing of their property at a sacrifice, and will be ready to move in two weeks. It is supposed that about four hundred men with their families will answer the call. Guns, pistols and ammunition are selling at a premium.

It is also reported here that Gen. HARNEY, with 2,500 troops, was met and driven back by the Mormons, with a loss of 300 men. The news is said to have reached here by special express, direct from Salt Lake within a day or two past."

The San Francisco *Herald* utterly discredits this intelligence. It says:

'Leaving out of consideration the almost impossibility for HARNEY'S troops to have reached a point where such a conflict could have taken place, the General is a soldier too well tried and experienced to suffer himself to be drawn into an ambuscade, or to be betrayed; for under no other circumstance could such a result as reported have taken place. However, these startling rumors have the effect of drawing attention to the present and future state of affairs in Utah."

The Sacramento *Union*, however, which first published the news, indorses its correspondent as a reliable person.

Immigration was coming rapidly into Salt Lake City at last advices. Mormon *ranches* and stock along the overland route of travel, were being disposed of at prices one-third their value, and the Mormons all through the Carson Valley are preparing to return to Utah, in obedience to the commands of BRIGHAM. They all deny that they are going back to fight the troops.

That the Mormons intend to show fight is pretty clearly evinced by the tone of their leaders. In addition to the violent and inflammatory speeches of BRIGHAM himself, of which we have before given specimens, the Bishops have calculated the Mormon military strength, and give the results to the Saints for their edification. In the "Bowery," at Salt Lake City, on the 26th July, Bishop SMOOT, who had just returned from a visit to the frontier, spoke as follows:

"Several inquired of me how many men we could raise, able to go into the field and do good service. I told him that we were a weak, small people, and that I could not readily give a correct guess. 'Well, could you raise so many?' Yes. 'So many?' Yes. 'Well, how many do you suppose, at a rough guess, that you could raise, good, efficient warriors?' I told them that I thought *we could raise fifty or sixty thousand*, more or less, but with me it was only a kind of rough guess. However, I spoke candidly and believed all I said, and they also believe it.

The Bishop added:

"The troops have some 700 very heavy freight wagons, destined for Great Salt Lake, with two tons and a half in each wagon. Those teams move very slow, and if they reach here before snow falls, I shall be a little disappointed, and I think it very probable that they will need some fresh cattle and some Yankee drivers to go out and help them in."

MORMON MOVEMENTS—SPICY SPEECHES, &c.

We make extracts from our files of the Deseret *News*, showing the temper of the Mormon leaders:

MORMONS MUST BE READY TO LAY DOWN THEIR LIVES.

President JOSEPH YOUNG made a speech in the Bowery, at Salt Lake, in which he said:

"I have heard Brother BRIGHAM say, and I indorse the sentiment, that every man and every woman who is not willing to lay down his or her mortal life for this gospel, cannot be saved. The Lord will bring us into a place where we shall be tried whether we are as willing to die as we are to live, and I know this is true, and if I have not gained that point, I have got to live so as to arrive at it on this side of the vail. There is a vail over us at present, but to some the vail is becoming thin, but it is not rent."

A CURSE UPON ONE OF THE DETRACTORS OF THE MORMONS.

President HEBER C. KIMBALL indulges in the following:

"There is a poor curse who has written the bigger part of those lies which have been printed in the States, and I curse him in the name of Israel's God and by the priesthood and authority of Jesus Christ, and the disease that is in him shall sap and dry up the fountain of life and eat him up. Some of you may think that he has not the disease allude I to, but he is —— from the crown of his head to the point of its beginning. That is the curse that shall come on that man; it shall be so, and all Israel shall say, 'Amen.' [The vast congregation of Saints said, 'Amen.'] He is laying plans to destroy us, and is striving with his might to stir up the Government of the United States and the President to send troops here to bring us into collision and destroy the pure people, man, woman and child. May God Almighty curse such men [voices all through the congregation, 'Amen,'] and women and every damned thing there is upon the earth that opposes this people. I tell you I feel to curse them today. [VOICE—And they shall be cursed.] Yes, they will be, and the devil shall have full possession of every man and women that raises the tongue to sympathize with those poor curses. I ask no odds of them, no more than I do of the dirt I walk on, for if it was not there I could not walk upon it. Now, go home and sympathize, all of you who wish to.

I tell you that the most of this people are a God-blessed people, as Amasa says; and you shall ever be blessed with your wives and children after you forever. And I bless you in the name of Israel's God, and you shall be blessed."

BRIGHAM YOUNG DEFENDED.

Patriarch JOHN YOUNG indorses BRIGHAM:

"I would like to have you tell of a time, if you can, when Brother BRIGHAM and Brother HEBER did not speak by the power of the Holy Ghost. I know you cannot do it, and yet there are men who are continually whining because the First Presidency are so severe upon the workers of iniquity; but I don't feel to take off the curses, but by the authority and power that I have and the priesthood that has been sealed upon me, I seal those curses Brother KIMBALL has pronounced upon the heads of the guilty."

[The congregation responded Amen.]

"I just know there are men here, right among us, who thirst for the blood of the Prophets of God, and there are those professing to be Saints who are fostering them in their hellish designs; but I pray my heavenly Father to purge out these cursed characters from among us."

THE KEYS OF HEAVEN IN UTAH.

President KIMBALL, who is looked upon as a shining light in Mormondom, expresses this sentiment:

"Here, in Great Salt Lake City, is the seat of Government for the Church and Kingdom of God, pertaining to every person that has ever come into a probation on this earth, whether they are now in tabernacles upon this earth, or whether they are in the spirit world, or in hell. This is the place of deposit of all those keys pertaining to the salvation of the human family, and there never will one soul of those spirits now in prison come out of that place, except the keys of the Kingdom of God that are now held in Great Salt Lake City open the door and let them out. They may peep and mutter, and may have revelations until doomsday, and may declare to all eternity that JOSEPH SMITH is a false prophet, and that BRIGHAM is a false prophet, and that his Church is false, and they will remain in hell until we let them out.

Brother BRIGHAM YOUNG holds those keys, and brother HEBER C. KIMBALL, and DANIEL H. WELLS and others, hold those keys in connection with brother BRIGHAM, and not one soul of you has any keys or power of salvation only what is in us, and that is one thing for you to learn. Those keys and powers were on JOSEPH SMITH when he was in the flesh, and before he departed the laid his hands on brother BRIGHAM and brother HEBER and others, and conferred the keys of salvation upon them, and we are here in the last dispensation of the Kingdom of God that pertains to every man and woman on earth, in hell, and in the spirit world, and the redemption of not one individual soul will be obtained upon any other principle."

MORMONS IN A SMUT-MACHINE.

Elder GEO. A. SMITH says:

"The supposition is that the smut-machine is ahead, and that by and by every man and every woman who feel disposed to serve the Lord with all their hearts will have a chance to be tried whether they love the Lord or the things of this world the best, whether they love the things of the Most High God, or whether their religion is a mere form carried out to please their bishop, to satisfy their teachers, or whether they do give their hearts to the Lord and all their might, mind and strength."

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

President KIMBALL has a word to say to the female Mormons!

"What, sustain a woman, a wife, in preference to sustaining the Prophet JOSEPH, Br. BRIGHAM and his brethren! Your religion is vain, when you take that course. Well, my wife may say, 'if you will sustain BRIGHAM in preference to me, I will leave you.' I should reply, 'leave and be damned,' and that very quickly. That is a part of my religion, 'leave quickly, you poor snoop.'"

WHY THE FUSS ABOUT THE MORMONS?

Bishop SMOOT explains the reason of opposition:

"If you inquire of the candid man what is the matter, why all this fuss about the Latter-Day Saints? he cannot give you a single reason. They do not know what the trouble is. I did not hear but one man endeavor to explain the cause of the uproar, and his reason was that Uncle Sam would not allow the archives of the nation to be burnt up by the 'Mormons;' that was the capital crime. Whether they really had been burned they did not know, but they supposed that they had, for some vague report had come to them that an officer of the Government had failed to get his documents and had returned to the States and told the people that Governor YOUNG had burnt them. That, I believe is all the charge that was urged in my hearing against the 'Mormons,' during my short stay in the lower world.

But they say that the time has come for 'Mormonism" to be destroyed, right or wrong, and I could realize most forcibly the real cause of the whole trouble, which consists of the facts that Israel is united, and is about to build a temple to the name of their God. That has caused the devil to be up and on the march, and to howl most lustily; he gives forth some splendid howling."

HOW THE SAINTS PRAY FOR SINNERS.

President JOSEPH YOUNG says:

"As Saints, we have assembled together with our wives and little ones, and we have plowed and sown, and raised our own bread, and our grain is increasing; God Almighty has touched the soil, and has brooded over it as over the waters at the beginning. And lo! no sooner have we obtained this land, planted our orchards and gardens, than our enemies want to drive us again.

Pres. H. C. KIMBALL—Do you pray for them, Joseph? Yes, I pray for them just as the Spirit dictates, which is something like the following: O Lord, bless all our brethren in the States, and every where else throughout the world, and bless all that bless them, and curse all our enemies and waste them away."

HOW THE MORMONS EMBLAZON THEIR BANNERS.

At a public celebration in the settlement at Nephi, banners were carried in procession with the following inscriptions:

"Twelve married ladies, motte, 'Zion shall increase,' led by H. BROWN. Twelve young men, motto, 'Zion's Defence,' led by A. WOLF. Twelve young ladies, motto, 'Virtue of Zion,' led by J. CAZIER. Twenty-four little boys. 'The young lions seen in the vision,' led by Z. D. BAXTER. Twenty-four little girls, motto, 'Our future hope to propagate.'"

MORMON TOASTS.

On the same festive occasions the following toasts were offered, among others:

Editors John Taylor, Erastus Snow and George Q. Cannon—May the Snow storm blow, the Cannon roar and the Taylor cut, until the gain-sayers of Zion are silenced.

The Prophet Brigham—The greatest telegraphic conductor in the universe—a cable reaching from earth to heaven.

Brigham Young—First statesman in Israel; his governmental policy is only equaled by his judgment as God's Prophet.

The Mormon Leaders, their Union and their Peculiar Institutions—The first the outsiders couldn't imitate if they would; the second they wouldn't if they could, the third they durst not for fear of their ladies.

A few things to be found in Deseret:—A glove for the hand of time, a nest of young eagles, a sprig from the tree of liberty growing from the seed, an antidote for every disease, an appetite for every thing that's good, a regulator of the morbid desire, a detector of bogus coin, a ferry across the River Styx.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Steam Sloops-of-War—Our Relations with China.

Interesting Decisions by the Court of Claims.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 15, 1857.

Secretary TOUCEY has determined to have the new steam sloops-of-war divided into four compartments each, by water-tight bulkheads. It is this modification of the original plan which has delayed the signing of the contracts awarded to Mr. WESTERVELT for the hull, and Mr. MURPHY for the machinery of one of these sloops. They will go to New-York to-morrow, however, with everything satisfactorily closed up.

Nothing has been received recently at the State Department affecting our relations with China. Mr. MARCY, just before he left the Department, addressed a letter to the American Commissioner, emphatically setting forth that we had no cause of war with the Celestials, and instructing our land and civil officers in that quarter to abstain from every act tending to war. The policy adopted by the late Administration was that of peace. This policy is adopted by Mr. BUCHANAN, and will doubtless be maintained. At the same time, our Government, acting in concert with that of Russia, has declared its readiness to join with England in peaceful negotiations for the opening of additional Chinese ports, the permission to have a minister residing at Pekin, and the extension of our commerce with the Chinese; but it declines to use any coercion. I do not think the Administration attaches much importance, however, to either of these points.

Major HEISS proposes to enlarge *The States* next month, as its advertising patronage is crowding hard upon the news columns. The enterprise has been a successful one.

The Court of Claims rendered adverse decisions to-day in four cases. The first was that of ELLEN MARTIN *vs.* The United States—a claim for commutation pay of a deceased soldier, which was decided to be barred by the statute of limitations.

DICKSON, administrator of HUGH HUGHES *vs.* The United States. This was a claim for loan office certificates issued to HUGHES, payable to him or "to bearer," and which it is averred were destroyed. The proof showed the destruction of the private papers of intestate by fire, but failed to show specifically that these certificates were among the papers thus destroyed. The Court held that the fact that loan certificates of this character had been issued to a party, was no evidence of present ownership. Payable "to bearer," they might still be in the hands of other parties, who would present them at some future time. Owners of loan certificates cannot successfully claim their settlement except by presenting them on sufficient specific evidence of their destruction.

James Thompson *vs.* The United States.—In this case petitioner asked to be paid damages resulting from orders of the Postmaster-General modifying materially a certain contract made with Strader and Thompson in 1837, for carrying the United States mails between Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans. It appears that the contractor assented to these modifications, but "reluctantly," and the Court held that his assent to the modifications, however reluctantly given, debars him from recovering—because if the Postmaster-General had the legal right to make the modifications, complainant's assent was an agreement thereto, amounting in effect to a new contract; while, on the other hand, if the act of the Department was in violation of law, the contractor's assent thereto made them parties to the illegality, and they cannot take advantage of their own wrong.

The other case was that of Commodore THOS. A. CATESBY JONES, *vs.*. The United States.—The Commodore claimed arrears of Invalid Pension for a wound received in the war of 1812,—said pension having been withheld by the accounting officers, in consequence of laws of 1841 and 1844, providing in effect that no person shall receive an Invalid Pension the same time that he is receiving service pay. The Commodore having been all the time in the service has received the full pay of his rank,—and claims that he is also entitled to his Invalid Pension, as the disability for which the pension was awarddd still continues. He claimed on two grounds,—first that an act granting a pension pledges the faith of the Gonvernment to its continuance as long as the disability continues; and second, that as the Acts of 1841 and 1844 were appropriation bills, they were only operative for the year to which the general terms of the bill applied. The Court decides that a Pension Act confers no vested right, and that Congress has the same right to repeal it that it has to reduce the service-pay of the Navy; also that the prohibition of the Acts of 1841 and 1844 was permanent.

FRANK MARX ETTING was appointed a Commissioner of the Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, Penn.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 16.

The reasons that Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister to Mexico, assigns for approving the arrangement of Messrs BENJAMIN and LE SERE, with COMONFORT, relative to the Tehuantepec route, place his conduct in a favorable light.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that cords composed of linen and cotton and linen tapes are dutiable, at the rate of 19, and cotton tape and spool cotton, bleached or dyed, at 24 per centum.

The treaty recently concluded by Commissioner DENVER, with the Pawnee Indians, secured to the United States ten or twelve millions acres of land. These Indians not only pledge themselves to remain at peace with the United States, but will use their influence with neighboring tribes to the same end.

The following are the remaining officers whose cases are to be investigated before the Naval Courts of Inquiry, exclusive of those pending: [redacted]

Commodore JONES.

Captains—Sevey and Ramsey.

Commanders—Lecompte, Armstrong, Chauncey, Glynn, Ritchie, Johnston and Ringgold.

Lieutenants—Boyle, Hunt, Porter, Noland, Maury, Steele, Flagg, Lynch, Brownell and Barney.

Masters—Steevens and Jones.

Passed Midshipmen—Pearce and Byrens.

Commodore STEWART prefers to submit his case to to Congress.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A Train Thrown Twenty Feet Down an Embankment.

Passengers Killed and Shockingly Mutilated.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Oct. 16.

A terrible accident occurred on the Central Railroad last evening about 8 o'clock, near Beaver Meadow Brook, six miles west of this city. The accident was caused by the washing away of about 80 feet of the embankment. The mail train, consisting of one baggage car, a mail car and four passenger cars were all, excepting the last car, thrown down an embankment of twenty feet.

There were about 60 passengers aboard the cars. One passenger, Miss BROWN, of Toronto, was drowned. Mr. BRONSON, of New-Britain, Conn., had his bowels torn out, and died to-day at the Globe Hotel. About twenty of the passengers were injured, six of them seriously. The locomotive is a perfect wreck. The mail car was burned, as also all the mail bags, save one, which was saved by Mr. MCMASTERS, the mail agent, who came to his senses only in time to save it.

The accident was the most disastrous that has happened on the Central route for many years. The cars were under full headway; and as they approached Nine-Mile Creek Station, between Warner's Station and Syracuse, the engine suddenly plunged off the track, darting down into the creek some fifteen or twenty feet. The couplings apparently broke instantly, as the first baggage car plunged over right on top of the engine. This was followed by the mail car and three passenger cars, all of which took the fearful leap, one after the other.

The cars were all well filled with passengers, and the catastrophe was so sudden that only one shock was heard above the noise of the wheels, before all were heaped together in common ruin at the bottom of the gulf. The last car only remained on the track, and those fortunate enough to be on board that carriage instantly leaped out and went to the rescue of other possengers.

The scene presented was most awful. The mail car was turned bottom up and was found to be on fire, having caught from the hot stove. The first passenger car had turned on one side with the front part buried in the waters of the creek, which had risen high in consequence of heavy rains.

In this car, Miss BROWN, of Toronto, daughter of Mr. BROWN, late of the Toronto *Globe*, was riding. After most of the passengers had been got out of the ruins, one of the persons searching found a shawl, which he pulled out, discovering a human being, and he then, with the aid of others, dragged forth the body of Miss BROWN. She had been drowned in three feet of water, and, from a contusion on the head, she had evidently been stunned by the collision.

The second car was turned broadside to the train, and the third car ran through the centre of it, cutting it nearly in two.

The third car was all smashed to pieces, the passengers being in one mass. Here Mr. BROWSON, of New-Britain, Conn., sat, and his bowels were torn open by splinters of seats. Some slivers of mahogany were extracted from his intestines by the doctors to-day. His entrails are literally cut to piecemeal, and although he still lives, his recovery is impossible. He is a man of iron build and strong constitution. He crawled out of the ruins on to the track literally holding in his bowels by his hands.

Fortunately the third car jumped so high that it went through the second car above the heads of the passengers. Had it cut through a little lower, several more would have been killed.

From the nature of the accident and the complete destruction of the cars, it is miraculous that out of sixty or seventy passengers, no more were fatally injured.

There were several narrow escapes of passengers. Mr. OGSBURY, of Jefferson, was in the second car, and the whole wood work, not one foot above his head, was splintered to atoms.

[Here the line ceased to work, and we are consequently unable to give all the particulars of the accident or the names of the injured.]

The Case of the Cashier of the Agricultural Bank of Herkimer.

HERKIMER, *via* Utica, Friday Oct. 16.

The Grand Jury have dismissed as unfounded all the complaints made against HARVEY DOOLITTLE, Cashier of the Agricultural Bank of Herkimer. A meeting of the Directors and Stockholders of the Bank, representing four-fifths of its capital, had previously unanimously certified that the charges were unfounded, and that they had entire confidence in the Receiver, and that his appointment was necessary and judicious, and that they requested his continuance.

Southern Steamers.

THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The steamship *Memphis* from New-York, arrived at the bar at 8 o'clock this morning, and at her wharf at 2 P. M. All well.

THE THOMAS SWANN AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The steamship *Thomas Swann*, from New-York, has arrived and will leave on her return on Friday evening.

Loss of the Bark Parodi.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Oct. 16,

The bark *Parodi*, JONES, hence for Zanzibar, went ashore last night, on Block Island, at 10 o'clock. She is full of water, and her stern is stove in. The *Parodi* was a fine vessel of 350 tons, and was built in Cape Elizabeth, Me., in 1851. She is, with her cargo, a valuable one, a total loss. Both are fully covered by insurance at five offices in Boston.

Loss of the Propeller Cromwell.

DETROIT, Friday, Oct. 16.

The propeller *Cromwell*, of Kingston, C. W., came in collision with an unknown vessel, and was sunk in the Straits of Mackinac, last Saturday night. No lives were lost. The officers and crew of the propeller arrived here to-day. The propeller and cargo are a total loss.

The New Cemetery at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Friday, Oct. 16.

Great preparations are making in this city to consecrate the new cemetery grounds, known as "The Vale," on the 21st inst. Dr. NOTT and other distinguished orators will deliver addresses on the occasion. The Free Masons of all the region hereabout will participate in the ceremonies. Thousands of persons are expected to be in attendance.

Guardian Engine Company of New-York.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 16.

Guardian Engine Company of New-York, arrived in the city this morning from Lowell, and have to-day been the guests of the Barnicoat and other Boston fire companies.

The "Guardians" leave for home to-morrow.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 16.

We have Kansas advices to the 13th inst. Both parties claim the victory in the late election. Gov. WALKER defends the voting of the soldiers at Kickapoo, on the ground that six months' enrolment makes them citizens. We have no official returns of the election.

Ohio State Election.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 16.

The vote in this State is so close that the official returns only will decide the result. The Legislature is probably Democratic.

Money matters are more cheerful.

Railway Station-House Burnt.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Oct. 16.

The passenger station-house of the Northern Railway, in this city, was burnt this morning. The loss is heavy and there is no insurance.

HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

Effects of the Pressure Engravers and Lithographers, Boot and Shoe Dealers, Coopers and Landlords, on Rents, Army Enlistments, &c.

The community is like a ship under jury-masts. The storm is over, but the sea runs high yet, and our gallant craft is badly crippled. Some houses, some large factories, are enabled to keep on with most of their old hands, filling their orders, but very few can recall the men they have discharged, and very largely the majority must go on discharging workmen. Out of some establishments old hands that have been fixtures for years are forced to quit. Out of the Methodist Book Concern—one of the largest publishing concerns in the country—for instance, there were discharged men who had grown old in its employ, and three women who were over 70 years of age! The gentleman who had the task of dismissing these operatives, had a sad picture before his eyes that night.

Indeed it seems to be rather men's spirits than their business that have revived. There are some few departments of labor that are quickened no doubt by the general depression; as the auctioneers, who are in almost April demand to sell out household furniture and assignees' collections. The small safe-manufacturers, as we published yesterday, are having a handsome run. Many families that are not unwise enough to keep gold lying idle by them, having it long enough on hand to reflect how much safer even their household valuables are in safes—one adding apologetically, that when the apprehended burglar-season is over, it would answer very well for a refrigerator. And for some kind of printing the demand increases with the changes that failures and assignments beget. But for books, clothing, and furniture, the trade is confined to only their exchange as necessities; as luxuries it is all gone. We continue our review of the present aspect of different departments of labor as obtained by visiting some of the largest establishments in each line:

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Things are falling into their old ways at the Savings Banks. There are no more runs upon them, except of parties anxious to return the gold they had drawn out. It is thought that next week will be much more abundant in gold deposits than this, the recovered panic-stricken being generally ashamed to show themselves at once, with the same coin in their hands that they were so anxious to become the possessors of. Though the Savings Institutions have made large profits by the saving of interests that would have accrued to the panic-stricken, we understand that they will not add to the per centage of the next year's dividends, but will invest, as far as possible, their surplus funds in United States Stocks. The experience of the last week has shown that in case of a run, nothing is so easily transmitted into gold as these.

ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, &c.

Perhaps no branch of industry has been more affected by the commercial crisis than wood engraving, lithography and fancy printing. This, of course, is a natural consequence of any financial panic. When retrenchment is the order of the day, the luxuries must first be dispensed with, and among such luxuries are the embellishments of literature. We made some inquiries yesterday into the state of things in the wood engraving and lithographing trades, and found that the present impediment to commerce amounted, with nearly every firm, to utter stagnation. Generally, all hands have been discharged, and the business seemed closed up. In large firms, like that of MAJOR & SARONY, where fifty men were employed a few weeks ago, only ten were now requisite. In offices where blocks must, of necessity, be produced for weekly or monthly publications, was there any show of work, and in most cases either apprentices were intrusted with the execution, or competent hands were engaged at half-time. A great deal of the work done by lithographers consists of circulars and billheads for tradesmen. These are ordinarily in constant demand. At present there is no demand whatever. Nobody is engaged on them, or, as far as we could discover, on any other branch of the trade. In most other professions and trades, the "hard times" have brought about a reduction of hands employed—a serious reduction, it is true—but lithographers seem to have altogether suspended, and with wood-engravers and designers things are almost as bad. The current weekly illustrated papers, as anybody can see, contrin scarcely any original engravings, but are filled with "transfers" from *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, or the *Fliegen de Blaetter*. These "transfers" cost no more than the actual cutting, which is generally done by apprentices, and, therefore, demand no more expenditure than the worth of the piece of boxwood to which the picture is transferred.

How will the present crisis affect the illustrated publications, is a question for which we may have to wait some little time for an answer. As far as we know at present, there is a great decline on most of them. The little street merchants of pictorial weeklies find such a dropping off in the demand, that they contemplate giving up the trade, unless they can bargain at the offices of publication to take a supply strictly "on sale or return," so that if they "get stuck," the loss may not be theirs. The juvenile dealers in ephemeral literature on board the railroad cars have also reduced their stock, and most of those whose faces were familliar on the Erie Railroad are no longer to be found there, now that the bills of that Company have gone to protest.

THE BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

All except those who are content to go barefoot, will have boots or shoes to wear, even in the hardest times, if they have the wherewithal to purchase them; yet there are few articles in which one can contract or expand, be extravagant or economical, to a greater degree in either extreme, than in these articles of pedal appareling. A man of fashion has his walking boots, his riding boots, his drawing-room boots, and his dancing boots, his slippers to lounge in and elevate to the mantel-piece while smoking, his water-tight boots and his fair-weather boots, his sporting boots and his boots to do all manner of things in—it boots not what or how. The fine lady has even a greater variety of boots and shoes, dainty slippers, and exquisite gaiters in which to ensconce that portion of herself which the Chinese and all the rest of the world agree—the only point on which all are unanimous—should deserve to be considered the very least of her charms. Many New-York dames, we opine, will put their feet within a narrower compass during the ensuing Winter than is customary even with them. There will be fewer parties given this Winter than usual, and dancing shoes will be at a discount; there will be less flaunting out in silks and satins on Broadway, and walking gaiters will not be worn out so fast; there will be less lounging and less sporting, and less riding, and more wear and tear to everyday shoe-leather than is common with gentlemen who have hitherto been in easy circumstances. The wholesale boot and shoe dealers in New-York are experiencing, at present, like those in every other kind of business, a relaxation from labor, which is more recuperative, probably, than agreeable. They are selling very few goods at present, athough at this season generally they have all the orders that they can attend to upon their hands. The prices are fluctuating. Those who are willing to pay cash upon delivery get boots and shoes for less money than those who draw their notes to mature at three or six or nine months after their date, and make their payments with shin-plasters. In the boot and shoe trade about one-third of the business is done upon the cash system, one-third with notes that have but a short time to run, and one-third with long paper. There are but few wholesale houses in the trade in the City, and these obtain their goods mostly from New-England. The manufacture of shoes and boots is not largely carried on here, so that the laborers thrown out of employment by the present dull market are not likely to become a charge upon this community.

COOPERS.

Out of some 2,000 coopers in the City, over 1,600 have within the past three weeks been thrown out of employment. Ex-Alderman BRIGGS, who used to employ 200 men, now gives work to only 15 men. Mr. WAYDELL, of No. 36 Dover-street, has now three men at work, were he used to employ 50 men. Mr. DUANE, corner of Old-slip and South-street, has reduced his force of laborers from eighteen to two men. Similar reductions have been made in all the workshops in the City.

HOUSE RENTS.

The Hard Times will affect landlords' pockets most disastrously, and how deep their pockets are may be guessed from the fact that their aggregate rent-roll exceeds the entire Bank capital of the City—a statement which is announced as a fact upon the result of a careful investigation into the matter two years ago, when a reduction of rents was agitated.

Our reporters have called upon a number of landlords and house agents, who all tell about the same story touching their hopes and prospects. SILAS C. SMITH (No. 334 Broadway) says he does not expect to collect during the ensuing Winter half the amount of his rent-roll. He is the collector of the rents of a large number of tenant-houses in the Seventh and contiguous Wards, which are occupied by the less successful class of mechanics. As is usual, he collects his rents in advance. At the commencement of the present month he found a large number of his tenants "hard up," and unable to pay their advance rent. As this was before the money crisis had fairly inaugurated itself, the state of things, it may readily be supposed, will be still worse when he applies for his rent on the first of the ensuing month.

No actual reduction, he believes, will be made for one or two months to come, certainly not till the 1st of January. It is always awkward for landlords to reduce their prices, and they will not until forced to do so. They prefer much rather to keep up their nominal demand and collect but half the amount, than to lower their rates fifty per cent.

Mr. GEORGE KETELLAS, whose rent-roll is $70,000 a year, says that he collected all his rents for the present month without difficulty. He expects, however, to find an entirely different state of things on the 1st of November. A large number of his tenants have recently been thrown out of employment. Some of those have saved a little money, others are left destitute. It is his intention to be lenient to all who have been deprived of situations. He expresses a firm conviction that rents will fall materially before the 1st of January.

WM. A. DUNCAN, who collects a large share of the rents of stores and tenements belonging to Trinity Church, complains that at the present time it is nearly impossible to collect a dollar for the tenements over which he has charge. The policy of the Trinity Church Trustees has always been to deal easily with unfortunates, who were known to be temperate and industrious men. This leniency will have to be exercised to its utmost limit during the ensuing Winter. Mr. DUNCAN thinks it very probable that, should the present "hard times" continue, a general reduction will be made in the rents of all tenements belonging to the Trinity Church Corporation.

Mr. CHARLES WHITING, who collects for his brother, the Judge, of some $300,000, expects a general defalcation as to the November installment of his tenants, and scarcely hopes for any better result in December. All other agents that we saw tell the same story. *Rents for tenement-houses must come down* by the 1st of January, and before that time, if one-half the nominal rents are collected, landlords will do better than they expect.

On the $400, $500, and $600 houses or half-houses, which are paid quarterly, there will be less loss. Nov. 1 and Feb. 1 are the quarter-days; on the last there will be many deficits. A great many houses will be sub-let, while their present occupants shrink into closer quarters, retire to country places, break up housekeeping, and dissolve into other families. Unless times brighten far beyond the expectations of the wisest, about the 1st of April, houses that now rent for $700 will be offered $400 cheaper, or stand vacant a month or two.

THE TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

The hard times have been productive of an immense amount of business over the telegraph wires. The operator at No. 1 Wall-street says that since the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, the Buffalo, National, American, and House Company lines, leading in all directions, have been crowded with a very large amount of business. The Western lines, particularly, have been burdened with messages. The daily increase has averaged, for the last eight weeks, from 75 to 100 per cent. Nearly 3,000 messages have been sent and received at one office in a single day. The other lines, we understand, have been also very much employed, their business aggregating from 1,500 to 2,000 messages per day, making a total of telegraphic messages received, some 5,000 daily.

DISCHARGED MECHANICS ENLISTING IN THE ARMY.

The United States recruiting service is thriving in these hard times. Since the manufactories and other establishments which give so much employment to the laboring classes have been discharging their hands, the enlistment offices in this City have been besieged by those thus thrown out of work. The United States army will be composed of a better class of men during the next five years in consequence of the financial convulsion than it has had in its ranks for a long time. There are two principal recruiting offices in the City, one at No. 86 Chatham-street, and the other at No. 115 Cedar-street, and there are branches of both in different parts of town. The recruiting service until within a month past was, as it generally is in times of peace, very dull. Able-bodied men were advertised for, recruiting sergeants devoted their time to the labor of procuring men able and willing to enter into Uncle Sam's service with a liberal compensation and all necessaries supplied, but still it was with great difficulty that they could be obtained. The army is composed of foreigners, mostly Germans, who have many of them left their kindred in fatherland. But since the commencement of the hard times, mechanics, tradesmen and laborers, a great many of them Americans, constitute the large majority of those who have manifested their willingness to become soldiers. Between 30 and 40 men apply now daily at the offices; five or six are every day taken into the service. The rule is to take only unmarried men into the army; they are enlisted to serve five years. Their pay is $11 to $22 per month, including board, clothing, and medical attendance. A certain amount, —$40 the first year,—is appropriated for each man's clothing. The sum thus set apart is larger than the actual requirements of each, and if the soldier omits to draw the whole of it yearly, the residue is paid to him at the expiration of the term of service. To each man promotion is the reward offered for meritorious conduct. Two detachments of recruits will shortly leave the City to enter upon the duties of the soldier; one of 400 men will start for California on the 20th inst., and another of 350 will depart,—their destination is not yet determined—on the 5th of November. There is very little in the United States service to disgust an honest man thrown out of employment and anxious to obtain the means of support. The Army Regulations require every soldier to do his duty and *keep clean*. Every man is inspected thrice a week, and it is a violation of orders on his part to be uncleanly in person or to omit changing his underclothing twice a week. The rations though often homely are always substantial and nutritious, and the daily exercise which a soldier takes, added to these other precautionary measures, by which disease is kept at a distance, should make him the healthiest of men. If the United States Government could find employment for a larger army at present, there would be no difficulty in filling its ranks.

PRAISEWORTHY.—The Jersey City Ferry Guards, who had nearly perfected their arrangements for an annual target excursion on the 20th inst., have resolved, in consequence of the hard times and stagnation of business, to abandon it for the season, and have instructed the Committee having charge of the arrangements to return to the donors all prizes that have been contributed. Their example is worthy of imitation.

HARD TIMES IN THE MUSIC TRADE.—At the well-known music establishment of WM. HALL & SON they are selling their entire stock, both wholesale and retail, at cost prices, for cash. There has never been such a chance for laying in a stock of pianofortes, melodeons, flutes, guitars, fiddles, banjos, and all sorts of musical traps. Some idea of the effect on this trade may be had from the comparison of receipts before and during the panic. Before the stoppage of the Philadelphia Banks their retail sales during the business season varied from $150 to $350 per day; since then the average has been from $15 to $25. At their several factories they retain about half their hands, and they work only about half-time.

OTHER PLACES.

An excellent system has been adopted by a manufacturing establishment in Rensselaer County, which usually employs 250 men, but under the pressure of the times, resolved to suspend. That resolution has been reconsidered, and now all men *having families*, some 75 in number, will receive work during the Winter. The Company will provide them with dwellings, rent-free, and furnish fuel and provisions from their own stores, at the usual prices. This is a very seasonable relief, as well as a laudible example.

The plan agreed upon by the iron-manufacturers in the South part of Troy, to furnish supplies from their stores, and pay cash balances once in three months, saved a Winter's work to more than a thousand men having families.

The suspension of two of the largest cotton-mills in Philadelphia has thrown upwards of 300 men out of employment. The employes of one of these establishments had received no pay for several weeks before the suspension, which occurred on Tuesday.

Nearly all the Fall River mills have stopped, and nearly 3,000 persons are out of employment in that town. The mills which have stopped, and the number of persons discharged from each, are as follows:

American Linen Co	500	Bay State Pr't Works	250
American Pr't Works	250	Massasoit	200
Anawan Factory	150	Metacomet	200
Batting Factory	30	Fall River Thread	200
Fall River Iron Co	400	Watuppa	200
Fall River Manufact'g	150	Hames Machine	50
Total			2,730

The Sing Sing State Prison contractors yield to the pressure. The hat-contractor, Mr. WATSON, discontinued all his works on Saturday. He has paid $1,800 per month for convict labor, employing 170 men and 75 women. The stone-contract is given up; it has employed 500 men. One of the carpet-contractors has suspended. A similar state of things prevails at the Auburn Prison.

The shoe and leather dealers in Rochester have discharged 100 girls and 50 men; or one-third of their usual number of hands. Five hundred persons were thrown out of employment in that city last week.

INCIDENTS OF THE PANIC.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says: The run upon the Savings Banks on Wednesday, as we are reliably informed, was confined to the Catholic Germans, who had been advised by their priests to withdraw their deposits and place the money in the hands of the clergy. The result will be a heavy loss to the laboring class in the premium demanded for gold, and in the loss of interest on the money while lying idle in the hands of the priests.

Several of the leading Banks in Buffalo have agreed to receive and pay out Canada money at par. This arrangement will materially relieve the currency, and the Banks mentioned (says the *Commercial*) deserve the thanks and confidence of the community for thus preventing unnecessary sacrifice on Canada money in good repute.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new drama was produced here last night with complete success, and we trust that this awakening of the management to the energetic necessities of the times will be attended with a corresponding awakening on the part of the public to the merits of one of our best and most meritorious places of amusement. The attendance last night, although scanty, was better than we expected to see, considering the two drawbacks of a monetary panic and a rainy night.

The work in

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Full List of Passengers by the lost Central America.

423 LOST, 149 SAVED.

AMOUNT OF TREASURE LOST, $1,219,189

NAMES OF THE CONSIGNEES.

$1,664,200 BY THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Esq., Commander, left Aspinwall at 10 P. M., on the 5th inst., and arrived off Havana on the night of the 9th. Left Havana at 10 A. M. on the 11th, (having taken on board 300 tons coal) and arrived at Quarantine at 11 P. M. on the 10th.

She brings the California mails of Sept. 21—$1,664,200 in treasure on freight, and 728 passengers.

Oct. 5.—Left at Aspinwall, U. S. frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, to sail immediately on a short cruise.

Oct. 13, at 9:30 A. M., lat. 31 N., lon. 79 W., fell in with the wreck of a ship of about 500 tons, Eastern built, water-logged and deserted, foremast, maintopmast and bowsprit gone, spars drifting alongside, name gone from the stern, with the exception of O. N., (the termination of the name of her port,) metal letters. She had evidently been boarded, as her anchors, chains, sails, &c., were gone.

P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Geo. L. Stephens*, J. T. WATKINS, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco Sept. 21, at 10½ A. M., and arrived at Panama Oct. 5 at 4 A. M., bringing 797 passengers and treasure, as follows, viz.:

For New-York	$1,383,829
For England	190,064
For Panama	10,000
Total	$1,683,893

We are indebted to Purser MITCHELL, of the *Northern Light*, for special favors.

The Loss of the Central America—Lieut. Herndon—Chief-Engineer Ashby, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

The news of the loss of the gallant Lieut. HERNDON caused a very mournful feeling among the United States naval officers in this port and Aspinwall, as well as among the American civilians resident here, to all of whom he was well known, and by all of whom he was much beloved. Every American, also, in the two places has lost a friend in one of the officers or engineers of the vessel, with most of whom they have been acquainted for years.

In New-York, some of the papers characterize the *Central America* as a rotten old tub, unseaworthy, etc. Certificates are published, on the other hand, to prove her staunchness and excellent sea-going qualities. There can be no doubt that the *Central America* was one of the strongest and best built steamships that ever floated. She had, however, been on shore two or three times; once about a year ago, on one of the Florida reefs, where she lay 16 hours, and once, some three months since, she lay all night rubbing, and probably pounding on a coral reef just outside the entrance to Aspinwall. But I think she was placed in dock on both of these occasions, on her arrival in New-York, and not the least doubt can be entertained that she was considered by the Company to have suffered no material injury. It is not improbable, however, that she might have been weakened or strained in one of these mishaps, so as to have led to the dreadful misfortune that the whole people are now mourning.

There is one fact stated by the public Press, and I believe not disputed by any on board the ship, that must strike every one with the utmost astonishment. "All the deck-pumps were out of order!" Had the pumps been in working condition on the stoppage of the steamp-pumps, probably every soul would have been saved, as the ship would have been kept afloat till the next morning, when the vessels in sight when she went down, or that would have fallen in with her, would have been enabled to take off the whole of her passengers and crew, and perhaps even her treasure and mails. How absolutely necessary it is that the commander of a steamship, carrying sometimes a thousand passengers—I have myself counted one of fourteen hundred on a ship, besides millions of treasure, should watch everything with his own eyes! Nothing of vital importance, at least in the management or safety of his vessel, should be left *entirely* in the hands of inferiors. Such a misfortune as all, or indeed *any* of the deck-pumps being out of order, could never have happened to one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels, between Panama and San Francisco. I have made a dozen or more passages on these ships, and have always remarked with extreme pleasure the personal care exercised by every one of the Commanders over *every* department of his ship. No one of them ever lets the sun go down without *knowing* that his pumps are in good working order. Last November, I had the pleasure of making a voyage—the fourth or fifth one I had made under his command—with Capt. R. H. PEARSON, of the *John L. Stephens*. The first day from port he organized what he called a "Fire Brigade," composed of volunteers among his passengers, commanded principally by the officers of the steamship. Perhaps there might have been some one hundred and twenty men in the Brigade. Every night, sometimes at one hour, and sometimes at another, the fire-alarm bell was rung, and every man leaped from bed, or rushed from the cabin or state-rooms, and repaired to his post, which was designated by written directions conspicuously posted. One company had charge of the after-deck pumps, another of the pumps amidships, and still another those of the forward deck. Men had their stations at the oil-room, liquor-room, and powder-room doors. Alongside of each of the eight or ten boats stood six men with cutlasses or short swords, whose business it was to cut down the first man who should, without orders, undertake to lower or cut away a boat. Hose were attached to every pump on board, and *actually worked*, throwing water in every direction, as if the ship had been in flames. If any passenger should not be at his post at roll-call, he was fined a bottle or two of wine, for the benefit of those who were on hand. If Capt. PEARSON, Com. WATKINS, or Capt. WHITING ever lose a ship at sea, by fire or from leaks, you may be quite sure that no one will have it to say: "The deck pumps were all out of order."

And now as to another matter on which public opinion is somewhat divided—the conduct of GEO. ASHBY, Chief Engineer of the *Central America*. Ashby may have been lax in the details of the duties properly belonging to his department on the steamer. That, I know nothing about. But that he is a coward, or acted in a cowardly manner when danger surrounded him, no one on this Isthmus who knows him believes. Besides, THEODORE PAINE'S testimony is conclusive, to my mind, in his favor. I know Mr. PAINE—have known him for eight years—and no man's character for veracity stands better on this coast than his. If Captain HERNDON is saved, and I pray God he is, he will bear ample testimony to Mr. ASHBY'S good conduct after the disaster, and relieve him from the odium that is now sought to be attached to his name. That Capt. H. should have expressed the doubts he is said to have expressed, when Mr. ASHBY took charge of the boat, about his coming back, is simply absurd. His Engineers, after the engine gave out, were the only officers, of course, whom he could spare on boat duty, and without some previous experience in their cowardice, which he could not have had, he would not have so dishonored them as to have expressed such doubts in the face of the whole of the passengers. It is not usual for a good officer, when dispatching inferiors on a hazardous service, to brand them as cowards while they are buckling on their armor to obey his orders; and Capt. HERNDON has shown himself too brave a man to carelessly suspect the courage of others. F. W. R.

The Passengers of the Lost Central America.

We have received by the *Northern Light* from our special Correspondent at Aspinwall, a full list of the passengers who were on board the lost steamship *Central America*, including those comprised in the supplementary way-bill, and those taken on board at Aspinwall. We have arranged them alphabetically under the headings, "Lost" and "Saved." The list was published in a portion of our Friday morning edition.

LOST.

OFFICERS.

1. WILLIAM N. HERNDON, Commander, New-York.
2. Charles M. Van Rensselaer, First Officer, Albany.
3. Charles A. Myers, Third Officer.
4. E. W. Hull, Purser, Brooklyn.
5. Joseph T. Tennison, Surgeon, New-York.
6. William H. Hull, Ship's Storekeeper, Brooklyn.

ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

7. George Buddington, Third Engineer, died on the hurricane deck.
8. Donald McDonald, Fourth Engineer.
9. William Jones, Fourth Engineer.
10. Joseph Clarke, Fourth Engineer.
11. Richard Gilbert, Engineers' mess boy, died on the hurricane deck with Buddington.
12. William Wigglesworth, Engineers' Storekeeper.

PASSENGERS—FIRST CABIN.

Aker, S.	McNeil, Wm.
Birch, J. E.	Montgomery, N.
Beach, H.	Moore, C.
Brown, Peter	O'Neil, T.
Bokee, F. A.	Parker, S. F.
Dobbin, J. V.	Ridgeway, G. C.
Dement, S. D.	Shreve, Samuel S.
Doud, A.	Sawyer, N.
Farmer, Marcellus	Smith, A. B.
Farnham, G. C.	Saroni, Mr.
Gibbs, Charles	Travis, Dr. J.
Hawley, F. S.	Van Hagan, J. N.
Harney, Br. O.	Williams, E. M.
Kirsfield. E.	White, M. D.
Lasiski, M.	Yanney.
Low, C. A.	

SECOND CABIN.

Adams, J. H.	Leverick, D.
Blum, Chas.	Lee, Geo.
Barchman, Mr.	Mullen, J. W.
Clow, J. C.	Manott, Geo.
Dorsey, L.	McChardy, Peter
Edmann, Robert	Munger, J. N.
Fish, Noble	Raassi, D. B.
Fallon, L.	Reed, J. F.
Gaul, G. A.	Richman, R.
Glittermann, M.	Strauss, E.
Havrell, J. N.	Stevens, J. O.
Holller, P.	Tompkins, J. W.
Hutchinson, G. W.	Tompkins Isaac N.
Jameson, R. L.	Wheelwright, S. G.
Kent, H. B.	

STEERAGE.

Ash, F.	Loring, B.
Anderson, B. A.	Lepper, N.
Adams, H.	Lean, P.
Anthony, Mr.	Luckeman, E.
Anderson, J. W.	Lebse, G.
Brown, J.	Lugden, R. P.
Boynton, J.	Lowenthal, J.
Berks, C.	Moran, P.
Bell, W.	Moran, D.
Ball, T. B.	Morris, J.
Bagwill, B. W.	McLelland, J.
Berry, H. A.	McGrenery, Mr.
Brade, Thos., and Brother.	Mangold, J.
Bactendzorff, Mr.	Maynard, Mr.
Blackman, J. H.	Mitchell, J. C.
Barr, F.	Meyers, J.
Barr, N.	Moseley, A.
Beaver, D.	Miller, H. H.
Browning, W.	Mack, A.
Brainard, G. W.	Merry, E. R.
Butler, P.	Murch, S. B.
Barber, T.	Murray, L.
Buchanan, J. L.	Murray, F.
Berry, W. G.	McCloy, M. L.
Blanton, Thos. R.	Montagoun, M. L.
Bedell, H. H.	Miller, L.
Beashler, H.	Mitchell, Y.
Ball, P.	McGugan, C.
Burns, W.	Morse, Mr.
Burdick, R.	McGuire, O.
Buckaway, D.	Meron, E.
Chapman, D. H. C.	Murphy, M.
Callakran, J.	Mathy, F.
Chapman, J.	Mahoney, Daniel
Ceyello, G.	McCormick, C.
Casta, D.	Narramore, G.
Casey, B.	Newman, W.
Crist, A.	Owings, W. C.
Crider, E.	O'Connor, John
Carter, Mr.	Ogden, R. W. and Bro.
Chort, J.	Palmer, B.
Crohn, H. W.	Pape, G.
Crowen, A. F.	Prohert, W.
Cross, J. W.	Pritchard, C.
Christman, S.	Porter, H. D.
Closer, A.	Pullen, Mr.
Crimins, M.	Pomeroy, P.
Condos, E.	Powell, J.
Clark, D.	Pool, Mr.
Chaillan, Jean P.	Querpon, Mr.
Cheney, J. R.	Ravenna, F.
Christie, J.	Rubb, J.
Cahell, H. Y.	Roberts, R. E.
Deshond, W. P.	Ryan, T.
Delyan, W.	Robertson, Mr.
Daley, L.	Richards, S.
Darett, S.	Reese, W. J.
Denman, J.	Reese, R.
Dugan, P.	Reed, R.
Eastman, A. W.	Rayland, J. H.
Emond, J.	Rudwell, J.
Eaton, W. S.	Simon, C.
Ford, E.	Sigel, T.
Fallus, L. A.	Spohn, E.
Flangan, W.	Sheldon, B.
Farnham, R. C.	Smith, B. L.
Foster, J. H.	Schumendmann, J.
Fish, H. M.	Stakl, A.
Frank, H.	Stinchfield,
Falconer, W.	Spaulding, Mr.
Festu, F.	Short, R.
Finnigan, P.	Smith, D. D.
Forrest, J. F.	Stevens, W.
Fisher, D., Jr.	Smith, James
Fredt, M.	Simon, G.
Fenner, W. R.	Sullivan, James
Fredericks, E.	Sanborn, J. W.
Foust, D. W.	Sanborn, N. P.
Gorley, W.	Swan, S. B.
Guerher, J. B.	Shaw, Mr.
Gushee, L.	Sawln, J.
Goodnow, G. F.	Simmons, F.
Geary, W.	Sibbot, H.
Goastree, A. J.	Shipman, D. F.
Gilkey, C.	Steward, Mr.
Gilkey, J. B.	Spaulding, M. D.
Gahn, S. L.	Stevens, J.
Greenlee, A.	Smith, P. S.
Guild, Mr.	Strom, J. H.
Hassey, Benj.	Strueve, A.
Henry, F.	Sheppard, G. D.
Hicks, T.	Tanner, J.
Hibbs, E.	Thebergs, A.
Howe, D.	Thomas, W. G.
Horn, R. H.	Tuck, C. H.
Horn, J. N.	Thomas, Mr.
Horne, J. D.	Taylor, Charles
Hahn, G.	Taylor, R.
Hastings, H.	Van Natter, W. B.
Hart, H.	Vanhorn, J.
Hughes, T. R.	Van Reed, W.
Hagg, Mr.	Van Waldheim, F. G.
Harris, John	Villat, Mr.
Hodge, R.	Wells, J. B.
Hoadley, H. F.	Wells, E.
Hoagland, J. F.	Wells, L. A.
Hutchinson, H.	Willett, T.
Jones, B. F.	Welge, W.
Johnson, Mr.	Wilton, R.
Kerr, J.	Wiley, E.
Kelly, John	Wiley, J.
Kron, P.	Whalen, James
Kendrick, W. M.	Wallace, J.
Kilburn, C.	Woodworth, J.
Kubbe, J.	Wade, R.
Khis, J.	Wood, L.
Kerr, D.	Weeks, J. L.
Kirk, C.	White, R. J.
Kay, J.	Willett, D.
Lagan, Chas.	Young, W.
Lee, W.	Young, D.
Leech, J.	Young, L. M.
Look, P. S.	Zimmerlin, C.

TICKETS SOLD IN ASPINWALL.

Nicolas Tirado, his Secretary.
Adolfo Oltague and brother, of Peru.
J. A. Thune, for New-York.
Señor Escurda, for New-York.
S. de la Cova, infant and nurse, for Havana.
Dr. Corpancho, for Havana.
Santiago Olivia, for Havana.
C. de Lasola, for Havana.
Charles Taylor, for New-York.
J. McCarthy, for New-York.
F. M. B. Smith, for New-York.
William Graflus, for New-York.
Captain Walter G. Dyer, for New-York.
J. Sellamer, for New-York.
George Gante, for New-Orleans.

STEERAGE.

Otis Barlow, New-York;	Mr. Olfur,
Jas. O. Neil, do.;	A. Amm,
E. Flinader, Havana;	C. W. Griffeths.
M. Bertand, New Orleans;	T. J. Morris,
Frank Carpenter,	Wm. Osborn,
W. Hemmel,	F. Griffith,
Wm. Plasso,	Thos. Maloney—34.

CREW.

Seamen.

Timothy McEvan,	Francis Waters,
Samuel Lawrence,	Charles H. Boyd,
Frederick Brown,	Edward Higgins,
James McCann,	Frederick Reed,
Thomas Parker,	
Martin Hyde,	Bernard Coacklin,
Robert Rehn,	John Smith,
John Downey,	Robert Carn,
Patrick Carr,	Edward Doyle.

Coal Passers.

Patrick Gavin,	John McConnin,
Arnold Bell,	James Norris,
Herman Yager,	John Gillespie,
Richard Bell,	Christopher Collahan.

Ashmen.

Patrick Evans,	John Banks.
John Keirnelly.	

[These three persons died on the hurricane deck the second and third day after the wreck.]

James Brannan.

There were five men who were working their passage to New-York in the Engineer's department. Their names are not known. Three of them were coming from San Francisco, and two of them from Nicaragua, where they had been in the service of General WALKER.

Steward's Department.

N. L. McBride, steward.
Lucy Dawson, died of injuries on board of brig *Marine*, received in being transferred from the *Central America* to that vessel.
John Yancey, steerage steward.
John Patterson, ship's butcher.
Wm. McLellan, ship's baker.

Waiter's Department.

James Brealler,	Eli Clemmens,
Bartlett Gaynor,	Cyprion Nelson,
John Hogan,	John Brown,
Wm. Perkins,	John S. Freeman,
Archibald McBett,	Patrick Carroll,
Wm. Stevens,	Henry Holcom,
James Henry,	George Wilson,
Peter Kelley,	John Blue,
Richard Painter,	Philip Poker,
Wm. Myers,	Wm. Hare,
Elias Libby,	John Young,
Samuel Nelson.	

Cooks.

John Pattis,	Isaac Praitis,
John Haney,	James West.
John White,	

Charles Cornell, ship scullion, also died on board the hurricane deck, with those above named.

Miscellaneous.

Wm. Sarvant, colored, porter.
Charles Pennington, colored, Boston.
Jacob D. Gillead, colored, barber.
Wm. M. Finn, colored, firemen's mess boy.
Isaac Nash, colored, water-closet boy.

Total of officers and crew	85
Total of passengers	338
Total of lost	423

SAVED.

OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED.

James M. Frazer, Second officer.
John Lice, First Assistant Engineer.
Henry Keeler, Second Assistant Engineer.
John Jones, Andrew Grant and J. McCarthy, firemen.
A. R. Holcomb, H. Hendlerburgh and Tim McHugh, cooks.

PASSENGERS.

Ailord, Henry, Montreal, C. E.	Harvey, O., Placerville, Cal.
Ayulo, C., Lima, Peru.	Halcon, H., Montreal, C. E.
Adams, Wm. A., Placer Co., Cal.	Hartman, Henry, Bremen, Germany.
Anthronsalen, Mrs., Yreka.	Hodges E., St. Johns, N. B.
Alson, N. Y.	Hoggs, E., Illinois.
Bennett, Louis, a child with Mrs. O'Connor.	Jude, Wm., Wisconsin.
Bliss, Wm., Cal.	Kimball, H.,
Bramwell, Wm. Tayewell Co., Ill.	Jackson, James, Missouri.
Borrew, Lewis, Albany, N. Y.	Jones, F., servant lost.
Bailey, Mrs. Mary, Cal.	Kittridge Wm., Dr.
Bride, Thomas, Cal.	Lockwood, Mrs., daughter and 2 children.
Brown, Mrs.	Leguin, J.
Badger, Capt. F. W. and wife.	Look, S.
Birch, Wm. and wife.	Lee, B. M.
Ball, Mrs. T. B.	Locke, C. Y., San Francisco County,
Bell, Mrs. J. and 2 child'n.	Monson, Judge, California.
Bowley, Mrs. J. McKim and 2 children.	Marvin, Mrs. Amanda, Sacramento.
Burt, E. H.	Manloux, O. P.
Bruyn, G.	McNeish, Mr.
Brown, R. T.	McCoy, M. L., Sacramento County.
Bassford, J.	McCabe, John B., N. Y.
Clarke, J. B., Polk County, Mo.	Moore, Edward, Boston.
Cassidy, R. Arkansas.	Malone, E. P., Wisconsin.
Crafts, John N.	Priest, Albert
Casey, Wm. J.	Pahud, Mrs. and 3 child'n,
Calwell, B. S.	Paine, Theodore
Childs, N. H.	Quencer, J.
Carothers, Mrs. Eliza.	Runnell, H.
Chase, W.	Ridley, D. H.
Casey, J. M.	Reed, C.
Dougherty, Mr. N. Y.	Rudwell, Mrs. J.
Ellis, Mrs. Cynthia and 4 children, San Francisco.	Rutherford, D.
Easton, A. J. and wife, San Francisco.	Richon, A.
Emonts, John D. D., Oregon City.	Redding, Mrs. Ann, N. Y.
Ede, W.	Ross, James H., Mahoning County, Ohio.
Fallens, J. N., Cincinnati.	Rahan, Mrs. F. Bellville, Ill.
Fredericks, Adolph, San Francisco.	Rockwell, Mrs. Mary Ann
Frazer, Thos. New-York.	Sage, Benjamin and wife, St. Louis.
Foster, J. A.	Schuler, J.
Fletcher, Mr.	Segur, B. wife and 3 infants.
Gray, M., Eldorado Co., California.	Shaw, Mrs.
George, J.	Stetson, J.
Gornery, Mr.	Smith, Mrs. A. B. and 4 children.
Gaston, A. J., San Francisco.	Swan, Mrs. S. B. and children.
Hawley, Mrs. Frederick, two chidren, nurse and servant.	Small, Mrs. Ann and child, Newburyport.
Hutchison, R.	Fester, Gitano Genoa, Italy.
Hahn, Mrs. and Son.	Thayer, Mrs. B., child, infant and servant.
Howe, Jabez.	Thomas, Mrs. F. A.
Holland, H.	Travis, Mrs., Dr. and two children.
Harris, Mrs. Jane & child, do.	Taylor, John.
	Vase, Charles A.
	Wells, F. A.

Total of officers, crew and passengers saved.....149

List of Treasure by the Lost Central America.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$243,300	Howes & Crowell	10,000
Am. Exchange Bank	231,510	Treadwell & Co	10,028
Robb, Hallett & Co	136,000	Newhouse, Spatz & Co	10,000
Order	107,814	John Durand & Co	9,929
James Patrick	105,000	R. Measuler & O. Adams	6,500
Howland & Aspinw'l	67,473	Order	5,200
Duncan & Sherman	60,379	W. Appleton & Co	5,000
E. Kelly & Co	41,000	Z. Einstein & Bro.	4,000
Freeman & Co	37,000	E. & J. Rosenfeld	2,800
Ross, Falconer & Co.	32,912	E. C. Knight & Co	2,620
E. M. Drexel	26,000	Henry Strybing	2,600
Wm. T. Coleman & Co	24,500	S. G. Hand & Co	2,500
J. Stranss, Bro. & Co.	21,028		
Total			$1,219,189

MARKS OF TREASURE CONSIGNED TO ORDER.

W. S. & Co	26,500	Allan McLane	10,000
S. & B	20,560	R. L. T	5,000
W. H. & Co	15,600	J. H. & B	3,350
"W" (in a diamond)	10,900	"I." in a diamond	3,000
H. & B	10,000	S. H. H. & Co	3,000

List of Treasure by the Northern Light.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$238,500	G. B. Wilbur	20,000
Howland & Aspinwall	213,835	C. S. Brett	15,500
Am. Exchange B'k	181,000	Conroy & O'Conner	15,189
Order	128,378	Coleman, Bafley & Co	12,048
Duncan, Sherman & Co	122,057	H. S. Hallett	12,000
Robb, Hallett & Co	110,000	Wm. Heller & Co	9,000
James Patrick	84,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	8,400
E. Kelley & Co	55,500	Howes & Crowell	6,061
W. T. Coleman & Co	48,500	F. Einstein & Bro.	5,200
Freeman & Co	41,000	Morgan, Hathaway & Co	4,500
Van Vleck, Reid & Drexel	25,000	E. & J. Rosenfield	2,400
Ross, Falconer & Co.	23,664	T. J. Hand & Co	2,000

FROM ASPINWALL.

A. Belmont	$1,800	F. Sheiriot	400
McLean & Lintz	844	J. Avezzuna	400
L. Lansingburg & Bro.	650		
Total			$4,094

FROM HAVANA.

Henry A. Coit	$85,000	Danl. Curtis & Co	6,124
Duney, Bro. & Co	70,000	B. Brandeis	5,500
J. M. Ceballos	53,000	Order	5,000
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	20,000	G. C. Lord & Co	3,995
Pesont & Bros	13,350	R. San Jurio	1,000
Benz & Ellini	6,450	Thos. Owen & Son	848
Total			$1,664,200

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Vote Against Repudiation—Latest Gubernatorial Returns—Death of Chief Justice Murray—Sanguinary Duel—Arrival of the First Overland Mail from Texas—The Robbery of the Mint—Col. Fremont in Mariposa, &c., &c.

In a portion of yesterday's edition we announced the arrival at this port of the *Northern Light*, with a fortnight's later intelligence from California, and $1,664,200 in treasure on freight.

Our dates from San Francisco are to the 21st of September.

It will doubtless be interesting to our readers to see the vote on the California State debt. Below we give returns from thirty-five counties, with eight to be heard from. It is an exceedingly gratifying exhibit. It is a declaration from the people of the State of California, that, though the officers elected by them had unlawfully contracted a heavy debt, yet as it had been used, or at least a great portion of it, for the support of the government instituted by themselves, and as by their own inaction heretofore they in fact tacitly acquiesced in its accumulation, the stain of repudiation shall never attach to the State of their adoption.

Counties.	Pay.	Repudiate.
Tulare	301	16
Merced	132	91
Tehama	586	142
Mariposa	1,570	94
Toulumne	4,098	346
Calaveras	2,378	673
Placer	2,850	603
San Joaquin	1,671	335
Santa Barbara	268	77
Los Angeles	389	339
San Luis Obispo	38	23
Yolo	579	268
Yuba	2,448	735
Siskiyou	3,526	219
Trinity	1,155	277
Sacramento	3,618	1,598
Fresno	245	18
Monterey	273	283
Stanislaus	277	118
Shasta	1,602	506
Santa Clara	768	919
Mendocino (incomplete)	66	....
Santa Cruz	411	172
Nevada	3,626	246
Sutter	347	289
San Francisco	5,129	2,715
Santa Mateo	221	172
Napa	308	234
Colusa	268	135
Solano	223	29
Klamath	248	5
Amador	335	147
Butte (incomplete)	1,214	53
Alameda	451	24
Humboldt (incomplete)	139	200
Total	41,948	12,361

The full Gubernational vote had been received with the exception of some unimportant precincts, although a considerable proportion of the returns are unofficial. The result makes the aggregate vote of the State, as far as heard from, for Governor, amount to 88,120 votes, as follows: For WELLER, (Dem.) 49,881; BOWIE, (K. N.) 18,692; STANLY, (Rep.) 19,553. WELLER'S majority over both is 11,636; over STANLY, 30,328, and over BOWIE, 31,189. STANLY leads BOWIE 861.

Chief Justice HUGH C. MURRAY died at Sacramento, on Sept. 18, of disease of the lungs, and his decease has caused considerable sensation throughout the State. He arrived in California early in '49, and was shortly thereafter elected a member of the Ayuntamiento or Town Council. He was afterwards elected by the Legislature as one of the Judges of the Superior Court of San Francisco, from which office he was promoted to that of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy. The following year he was elected by the Democratic Party for the unexpired term, and at the State Election in '55, elected by the Know-Nothing Party for the full term of six years. Deceased was a man of transcendent legal talent and attainments, and his loss will be deeply deplored by his many personal admirers throughout the State.

A desperate duel was fought near Stockton on the 15th ult., between Col. CASEY, of Merced County, and C. M. BLAIR, a resident of San Joaquin County. The affair originated out of a dispute regarding a young lady, of whom both were admirers. The party fought with Colt's navy revolvers, distance ten paces; terms—each party to fire at option. The Stockton *Argus*, in giving an account of the affair, says:

"Yesterday morning was fixed as the time of meeting, at a place three miles from the city, where the parties met at about daylight, accompanied by seconds and a few spectators. The ground was measured, a distance of ten paces, and the word being given, shots were exchanged. On the first fire each party missed his man. The second shot took effect upon CASEY, causing a slight flesh wound. Upon attempting the third shot, the cylinder upon CASEY'S pistol refused to revolve, in consequence of an exploded cap lodging upon the tube. Firing was then discontinued for about ten minutes, during which time the weapons (Colt's six-shooters) were reloaded in every chamber, and firing was resumed. Each party exchanged six shots in quick succession, (without the "word,") three of which took effect upon CASEY, while BLAIR escaped without injury. The most dangerous wound received by CASEY was a shot which entered the *peritoneum* or abdominal lining. A ball also passed through the abdominal muscles."

Notwithstanding the wounds, adds the *Argus*, received by Col. CASEY, it is said that he exhibited an apparent unconcern throughout the firing. Col. CASEY was one of the earliest settlers upon the farming lands along the Tuolumne River. He was known and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, as a gentleman worthy of all confidence. The duel is, undoubtedly, one of the most desperate on record.

On the 1st day of August, the first Overland Mail from San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, by way of El Paso and Arizona, arrived under the charge of Mr. JAMES E. MASON, at San Diego, in California. It brought intelligence to the 9th and 24th of July from Texas. The people of San Diego celebrated the event by firing salvos of artillery, and other demonstrations of rejoicing. The Mail Company were thirty-four traveling days in making the journey, finding an abundance of feed and water on the route, and no natural obstacles in the way. They were confident of making the trip, after suitable relays should be established, in *twenty-five days*. There is no difficulty in running a wagon over the entire ronte.

Public inquiry has lately been kept alive by further developments in the affairs of the United States Branch Mint in San Francisco. HERMAN and ISADOR BLUM, clothing merchants, were recently arrested on a charge preferred by Assistant Assayer JOHN A. SZABO or SZABOY, of attempting to extort money from him. Although full disclosures have not yet been made, the facts appear to be about as follows: SZABO had been, for some time, using the BLUMS, by getting them to make deposits at the Mint for him, of large amounts of gold, in an uncoined state. The BLUMS, suspecting that SZABO came dishonestly by this gold, threatened him, unless he would pay them a round sum, they would acquaint the Superintendent of the Mint, where he was employed, of the circumstance. SZABO, frightened by their threats, gave them a receipt for $6,000, in part payment for a ranch, owned by him in a neighboring county. They also refused to pay him over $800 they had drawn of his money, which made the matter public. On the examination of the BLUMS, SZABO refused, on the witness stand, to explain his transactions with them, in reference to the gold, for fear of "subjecting himself to a criminal prosecution." The general impression is, that he has been engaged in stealing from the Mint; and that the BLUMS were used as "fences" to dispose of the booty, so as not to direct suspicion towards himself, by making his own deposits.

HENRY BATES, ex-State Treasurer, against whom a criminal prosecution is pending, for robbing the public funds, has been thrown into prison in default of bail, on motion of FRANK HEREFORD, District-Attorney of Sacramento County. ROWE, his clerk, is in the same jail with him.

Col. FREMONT has been in Mariposa attending to disputes about his great claims there. The Mariposa *Democrat* says:

"On last Wednesday evening, the stage from Stockton brought Col. JOHN C. FREMONT and several other gentlemen from San Francisco. His arrival in this country has been long anxiously expected. Since the locating of the Fremont grant in this country, things in general have been in a very unsettled condition. Lawsuits innumerable have been brought by the respective agents of Col. FREMONT and those of the Merced Mining Company, until the patience of nearly all parties have been worn out by a tedious succession of injunctions. Mr. FREMONT'S affairs in Bear Valley having become sadly confused by a want of proper management in mining operations. Various judgments were obtained against the property, amounting in all to nearly the sum of $18,000, which, we are pleased to learn, has been paid off by Col. FREMONT, and the property relieved. The attachments were issued on demands held by the employes of the agents of Col. FREMONT, and this discharge of all indebtedness in cash, we trust, will have a tendency to make coin more plentiful to meet the ordinary financial conveniences of trade. The dispute, which has been waged with so much legal acumen between the Merced Company and the agents of Mr. FREMONT, is likely soon to be brought to a close, as we understand there is a case about to be decided by the highest legal tribunal in the State, involving a point of law bearing on the evidence that will decide the question of title."

The Sacramento Valley Railroad is to be immediately extended to Auburn.

The fortnight ending Sept. 20 had been a gala season in San Francisco. On the 7th September LAFAYETTE'S centennial birthday was celebrated in a grand style, by the military and civic associations, and the people generally. Business was almost entirely suspended, and most of the daily papers refrained from publishing on that day. An oration was delivered by MILTON S. LATHAM, and an original poem, suitable to the occasion, was read by FRANK SOULE. On the 9th September, two days after, the anniversary of the admission of California into the Union was celebrated with great spirit, by the Association of California Pioneers, and other citizens.

But the event that engrossed the most of public attention, was the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, which opened on the night of Monday, the 7th September. This enterprise resulted in a great triumph. The number and splendor of the articles exhibited exceeded all anticipation; and the attendance scarcely flagged day or night, from the time of its first opening until the 20th.

The inhabitants of Carson Valley were never doing a more prosperous business than now. Owing to the increased facilities for communication with California, and the large arrivals of overland emigrants, there is a great demand for all their agricultural and mechanical products. The crops in the valley are yielding finely. The citizens are "wide awake" about their new Territory, and are sanguine they will succeed shortly in getting themselves "set off" from Utah.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

In Suisun, Solano County, Aug. 27, S. I. Overlin to Rhoda L. Sackett.

On Cache Creek, Sept. 3, Heiro K. Cornell to Harriet H. Masten.

In San Francisco, Sept. 15, at the residence of William Martin, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. George Washington Kingsbury to Miss Mary Martin, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Sept. 15, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Charles Diederichsen to Miss Berther Beike, both of San Francisco.

In Santa Clara, Sept. 10, by Rev. Mr. Briggs, George T. Grimes, of San Francisco, to Miss Lizzie R. Thornton, of Santa Clara.

At Spanish Fork City, U. T., on the 4th of July, Thomas Waters to Sarah Lee.

In San Francisco, Sept. 17, in Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Frederick F. Pardee to Miss Martha C. Fish.

In Mariposa, Sept. 6, Mathew O. Barber to Mrs. Catharine McQuelkin.

In San Francisco, Sept. 1, Gilbert Palache, of Sacramento, to Miss Margaret White, daughter of Wm. White, Esq., of Petaluma, Cal.

In San Francisco, at Grace Church, Sept. 8, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, Edward Green to Ann Barrett.

In Stockton, Sept. 3, John Henry Fisher to Frederika Caroline Richards.

In Sacramento, Aug. 31, Mr. Edward Connolly to Miss Mary Kennedy.

In San Francisco, Sept. 9, by Rev. S. Chipman Thrall, Mr. James C. Harvy to Miss Sarah Ecker, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Sept. 14, by Rev. Edward S. Lacy, Mr. Alexander Buswell to Miss Elizabeth R. Molatt, both of San Francisco.

In Fair Haven, Mass., Aug. 19, by Rev. C. T. Nomandie, David McDaniel, of San Francisco, to Miss Elizabeth Pierce, daughter of Captain Arthur Cox.

In San Francisco, Sept. 16, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Ewer, David P. Belknap, of New-York, and Augusta Walton, daughter of the late Andrew J. Yates, formerly of Schenectady, N. Y.

In Marysville, Sept. 5, James Cranshaw, of Yuba County, to Mrs. Elizabeth Price.

In San Francisco, Sept. 17, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. John Petersen to Miss Jeannette Heib, both of San Lorenzo.

DEATHS.

In San Francis

known on the Isthmus, I suffered considerable loss: the constant disobediencies towards the authorities; various cases of smuggling, and many other crimes and misdemeanors of this species, which formed the daily chronicle of Panama for more than three years; the civil war, bloody and interminable, of the ancient Province of Azuero, on the Isthmus.

"This impotence became so great that, in the very face of the military, a private force, known by the name of its chief, Mr. RAU RUNNELS, a North American, was organized, which, without any other authority than that derived from the insecurity in which all the interests of the route were involved, commenced to exercise in Panama, Colon, and on the line of the transit, all the functions which it was the duty of the national military organization to exercise.

"How would a military garrison in Panama have acted during the tumults of the 15th April, not in its character of a preventive medium, but after the explosion? To this question, God alone can give a categorical response; but if inductions are good mediums for deciding their action, in default of evidence, it may be set down as certain that this garrison would have acted as the vanguard or rear-guard of the armed Police who took the passenger dépôt and station by assault, by order of the Governor, from motives and in the manner that produced results patent to everybody. Thus a greater violence would have been employed against the dépôt, and it is more than probable that the loss of life and property would have been quadrupled. And as the indemnity that is now demanded from us is for those losses, the sum demanded would have been quadrupled had there been a military garrison in Panama. Then, the national forces having contributed to the damages suffered, the right to indemnification could not have been disputed."

Señor NUNEZ might have strengthened greatly one of his positions, had he not been led into error in relation to the Runnels' guard. Mr. R. did not, as Señor NUNEZ supposes, act without legal authority; but so little confidence did the authorities have in the national troops, that the Governor of Panama and Prefect of the Department, regularly and under their seals of office, commissioned him to supersede the military in the protection of the transit route and of its termini.

Since writing the above, the New-York mail has arrived, with her fearful tale of the shipwreck of the *Central America*, casting gloom over every American countenance in Panama. Added to the dispiriting feeling caused by that sad event, is the report of the unfortunate treaty just said to have been negotiated between the United States Government and the New-Granadian Minister. If all the items in the arrangement are stated, and correctly given, I must say that the interests of American trade and travel over the Isthmus have not been properly understood and appreciated by the Administration at Washington. By it we only get a *promise* to pay for the actual damages in property to the sufferers on the 15th of April massacre—the treaty calls it a riot—it being reported that consequential damages will not be insisted on. We get a *promise* that the Government of New-Granada will punish the perpetrators of the bloody deeds of that day, *if they can be discovered and convicted*, when it is well known that the Government, instead of punishing the principals in these murders have rewarded them by praises and offices, and that several of them now infest the streets of Panama, daily boasting of their part in the fearful tragedy. Gov. FABREGA, by whose orders the seventeen Americans were shot—and probably some thirty more who have never been accounted for—has been excused by the Government, and even applauded for his action, has since occupied a seat on the Supreme Bench of this State, which he disgraced by some five vengeful, judicial assassinations, and in the next Congress of Bogota will take his seat as one of the Senators from this State.

By the terms of the treaty, the United States is allowed to purchase from private citizens, land not exceeding 100 acres, for a coal dépôt on one of the islands of the Bay of Panama—a privilege which the Government or any citizen of the United States, has always enjoyed in common with the Government and citizens of every other country, *without* the treaty.

We do not find a word in the memoranda, as published in the newspapers, about security for the future, which is, indeed, the only point of any great interest to the people of the United States, in the whole matter. Verily, the mountain in labor has brought forth a mouse. The loud, ringing phrases of the determination of our Government to exact complete satisfaction for this massacre, and ample security for the future, were only meant to tickle the ears of such fools as have been weak enough to believe in the promise of Gen. PIERCE'S Inaugural, that an American citizen "cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity."

The treaty is said to provide for the payment by New-Grenada, of "all claims of American citizens from 1818 down to the riot, and one-half of the sum paid by the Panama Railroad Company is to go towards the satisfying of these claims, the remainder of the claims to be otherwise provided for." In view of the following facts this arrangement must be peculiarly gratifying to claimants of middle age, who expected to linger their cash in this life. First, the amount accruing to the Government of New-Granada from the profits of the Panama Railroad Company is already mortgaged to pay interest on British bonds, and as these bonds amount to many millions, it will probably be some three or four thousand years before they become extinct, from the Government's profits on the Panama Railroad. In the second place, in the official report of one of the fiscal agents of the Government last May, it was shown that the whole amount the Government had derived from the Railroad since 1853 was $49,000 in round numbers; "but," says the fiscal, "the Government is obliged to keep an agent in New-York (Gen. HERRAN) for the sole purpose of settling these dues, whose expenses amount to something more than the whole income." Suppose the income from the Railroad in future to be $50,000 a year, and the expenses of collecting it to be, as heretofore, some $12,000 a year, $38,000 will be the residue. Then, if the British Government can be prevailed upon to forego its claim to this cash, the American claimants will have a balance of $19,000 a year, which would be a little more than half of the interest on the sum of $400,000 claimed for damages from the riot, leaving the balance of the interest to yearly increase the principal—or, dropping the interest, they would recover the principal in about 21 years.

I cannot better conclude this letter than by quoting from Gen. PIERCE'S inaugural the *poetic* legacy he left to his successor:

"He must realize that upon every sea and on every soil where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights."

Thank the gods for—nothing. F. W. R.

PANAMA, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

There is nothing new from Bogota by the last mail. From Carthagena we have the announcement of the death of Señora CARMEN LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA DE MAYARD, daughter of the Ex-President of Mexico. She died at her father's residence at Turbaco.

The Legislature of Panama is still in session, but promises to close its labors in a few days. It has done nothing effectually to raise the State out of the slough into which it is sunk. The salaries of the officers yet remain unpaid, and the reins of Government are consequently constantly becoming slacker, until there is the greatest danger that they will soon drop altogether from the hands of the drivers of the *coach* of State, allowing the crazy old vehicle to be smashed to atoms against the sharp corners of negro anarchy.

The petition of the foreign merchants of the State of Panama to be released from the payment of the 40 per cent. addition to their tax of last year has been refused by the Legislature, although it is contrary to treaties which allow foreigners the same commercial privileges as are enjoyed by native citizens of the Republic.

The Police of Panama, all other resources having failed, have commenced *exploiting* upon the sailors and marines of the American war-ships in port. Knowing that the men, when allowed to come on shore, have generally some eight or ten dollars each in their pockets, the Police hang round the rum-shops which the men frequent, and when they get a little balmy, drag them off to the Police Office, where they are effectually cleaned out of "every red" they have about them, and then turned loose. Of course it is not easy for the commanders of the ships to get proofs sufficient to convict these rascals, and so the new mine promises a rich yield for some time to come.

Gen. MOSQUERA started for New-York on the *Illinois* on her August trip, avowing that the Isthmus question with the United States could not be settled without *his* presence at Washington; but on arriving at Havana, he probably got advices that it was not safe for him to appear in Wall-street, after his late escape from the writs that were out against him for failing to account for some of his consignments, and he turned back, and arrived at Aspinwall, *vid* St. Thomas, in the last British steamer.

This week a vessel arrived here from Guayaquil, bringing one hundred Alpaca sheep, destined for the United States. They were brought down from the Andes to Guayaquil. They will be shipped to their destination as soon as soon as some hay arrives for them for the passage from France. It is thought these sheep will thrive excellently in Vermont and other mountainous districts of the States.

An American citizen, named JOHN BARKLOS, was murdered a short time since, in the interior of this State. The facts connected with the murder, as published in the *Gaceta Oficial*, of Panama, are as follows: On the 26th of May last, deceased left Sona for Agua Dulce, accompanied by one CLEMENTE RODRIGUEZ, a native of the country, but he never arrived at his destination. His remains having been found a short distance from Sona, suspicion at once attached to RODRIGUEZ, who was arrested, and, on the 11th of August, tried by a Jury before the Circuit Court at Santiago de Veraguas, who convicted him of the murder of BARKLOS. He appealed to the Supreme Court, where the matter is still pending.

A brother of Ex-Governor FABREGA is retained by the prisoner for the defence, with a promise of $500 if he clears him, which sum, no doubt, was robbed from the murdered man. The United States Consul at this place, and Gov. CALVO, have had some correspondence on the subject.

The United States sloops-of-war *John Adams* and *Decatur*, and the British war propeller *Magicienne*, still remain in port. The crews are very healthy. The United States frigate *Wabash* is at Aspinwall, and the *Saratoga* at Greytown. The British frigate *Brunswick* has gone from Aspinwall to Carthagena, and the steam-frigate *Tartar* sailed a few days since for Jamaica. It is said that the officers and crew of the *John Adams* are to be ordered home in the ship around the Horn. This is hardly fair. The three years' cruise is up this month, and the time of enlistment of some seventy of her men has already expired. These seventy men had previously served one year on the *Cyane*, and were induced—by Commodore GREGORY I believe it was, in being transferred from that ship—to enter on a new term of three years; so that they have actually served already four years, and now are to be sent round the Cape, adding some six months more to their long cruise. In the face of the late Secretary of the Navy's suggestion, and also of the new Secretary's recommendation, that the terms of active service should be reduced to two years, this practice in the case of the *John Adams* is rather singular, to say the least of it.

I stated to you that the seamen and officers of the *Decatur* had become so annoyed with the presence of some twenty or thirty fillibusters on board their ship, whom Captain THATCHER was ordered to bring from Costa Rica, and who were left on his hands by the Department, that they had raised money by subscription among themselves, and shipped them home on the *Star of the West*. I understand that there are now several sick fillibusters on board both the *John Adams* and *Decatur*, for whom no provision is made by the Navy Department, but who are living on the bounty of the ward room officers and men. This is not all. These sick are covered with sores, so as even to create offensive stenches on board the vessels, and have their hammocks necessarily swung on the single deck occupied by the sailors and marines. Their groans and cries and other annoyances should no longer be inflicted on the ships' crews, who did not expect when they entered the navy, to forego what little comforts they are entitled to, in a hot climate, that their quarters might be turned into a hospital for sick landsmen.

The American schooner *Cynosure*, with oil, from the Gulf of Fonseca, arrived here a few days since. She is in bad order and will be probably condemned. The oil goes across the Isthmus for New-York.

CHAS. J. FOX, Esq., lately appointed United States Consul to Aspinwall, arrived in the *Northern Light*. He came over to Panama on the 2d, and I should judge from an interview with him that his is an excellent appointment. Too little care has been heretofore exercised in Consular appointments. The calibre of the man has been made to conform, necessarily, too, to the salary, mean enough to be sure, of the office, without at all taking into consideration the importance of the interests involved. Aspinwall and Panama are very important stations, and men of high character and sound judgment are only fitted for them.

We have nothing later from the South Pacific as the British steamer will not arrive before to-morrow noon. F. W. R.

COSTA RICA.

Message of the President.

PANAMA, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

We have received here a few stray papers from Costa Rica, by a sailing vessel, of a few days' later date than those brought by the *Columbus*, which from San José were up to the 3d of September. Congress assembled on the 6th, and the next day President MORA sent in his message. I translate only such paragraphs from it as will be of interest in the United States:

Notwithstanding, the efforts of the Republic to drive from the soil of Central America the bandit and his infamous satellites have not altogether terminated the struggle. No: a second and more terrible irruption threatens us, and we must be prepared to meet it. With this view the Government has newly organized the army, consisting of 8,000 men, whose military instruction will not be for a moment neglected; and in addition to the arms and munitions of war which have already been introduced, everything else has been ordered, consistent with our resources and circumstances, to constitute the most complete possible armament. Against disciplined soldiers, well armed, it is possible we may succumb; but we shall succumb with glory and honor, after having made the enemy pay dear for his triumph.

* * * * * * *

It has cost the nation much money to maintain and transport the fillibusters who surrendered at Rivas, as well as those who deserted from their audacious leader; but this money has not been thrown away, when we reflect that it will prove to the world our humane conduct on all occasions, and that we are not the barbarians we have been painted. On the other hand, our enemies, in their invasion of a neighboring Republic, have proved to the whole world that they are barbarians, and that true civilization is unknown to them. Nothing has been sacred to these men, in the pursuit of their unholy ambition. They have stained the block with the blood of their innocent Central American victims; they have burned beautiful cities, sacked the temples, and committed thousands of other excesses; they have, in fine, trampled upon all the rights of man, upon all laws, both human and divine. Who, then, with justice, can we be styled barbarians? Let acts and history respond.

* * * * * * *

The Government of the United States has lately given us proofs of its amity, and of the desire with which it is animated for the good of Costa Rica. Our Minister in Washington, zealous of our national dignity and honor, will be careful to correct any sinister impression that may be produced upon that Cabinet by our adversaries; and I have the satisfaction to assure you that up to this time there has not been the least misunderstanding or discord between the two Governments.

* * * * * * *

Nothing has occurred to alter the concord, alliance and good intelligence established with the Governments of Central America. On the contrary, the family ties that united us in remote times to fight and to drive from our continent the common enemy still unite us in the important work of consolidating Spanish-American independence, so that the sad scenes of blood to which I have referred shall not be repeated in any one of the States; whether it be from foreign adventurers, intent upon usurping our nationality, or whether it be from party spirit, which has inflicted such great evil upon the people in times past."

There is nothing else of interest, save that Gen. CANAS has been received with great honors in San Juan. F. W. R.

FIVE-MILE FOOT RACE.—A five-mile foot-race, for $500 aside, between PATRICK BUCKLEY, of Lynn, known as the Lynn Buck, and NAPOLEON CAMPANA, of New-York, known as the Young Sport, came off on the Franklin Park, Saugus, yesterday afternoon. The race was won easily by BUCKLEY, though a start of 100 yards was allowed his competitor. On the fourth mile the Buck done his best, passing his competitor on the last quarter, and leaving him at least 100 yards in the rear. BUCKLEY widened the gap on the fifth mile, and came in at the end of the race more than 200 yards ahead. Time made by BUCKLEY—1st mile, 5:40; 2d mile, 6:00; 3d mile, 5:45; 4th mile, 5:13; 5th mile, 5:25; total, 28:03. Young Sport made the five miles in 29:83.—*Boston Ledger.*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Splendid Equipment and Condition of the Wabash.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE WABASH, OFF ASPINWALL, N. G., Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

It is now two months since we anchored in this port. The British screw-line-of-battle-ship *Brunswick* and steam-sloop *Tartar* have both gone to sea, leaving us the only man-of-war in the harbor.

Our ship is in the most superb order, both inside and out, and excites the admiration of all who see her. English naval officers are lavish in their praise, both of the beauty of the ship and the order in which she is kept. The crew is in a high state of discipline, as an instance of which I would mention that we went to Fire Quarters this morning and in *two* minutes, by the watch, everything was ready; and if the ship had been on fire, six streams would have been playing on it in that time from the alarm. In *four* minutes purchases were got up, and the boats ready to hoist out. At General Quarters, and all other exercises, they are equally prompt and efficient. In firing at a target with the great guns they are almost perfect; and when compared with ships of other nations whose firing I have observed, may be said to be entirely so. In fact, take her for all in all as an efficient ship, her equal would be hard to find.

Nobody seems to understand what object the Government can have in keeping this magnificent vessel in such a place as this, when any of their old broken-backed things would answer the same purpose—the only duty being to lie at anchor; and besides, our force is much greater than is required here. She should be sent on a foreign station, or allowed to cruise and visit respectable ports, where she would be a credit to the nation. It is to be hoped, however, that she will soon be relieved from this unpleasant duty.

There is no news of interest. Everything is quiet, dull and monotonous. We have had no bad weather since we have been here. It rains every day, and we have an occasional squall, but nothing of any importance. There is no yellow fever ashore, and the place is generally healthy. The health of the ship continues good.

The loss of the *Central America* has created a profound sensation here. The untimely fate of Capt. HERNDON is bitterly regretted by his numerous friends and brother officers, who are proud of him even in their grief, for he died as became a brave officer and a noble man, reflecting credit upon his profession and doing his duty to the last. * * *

Brotherly Love as Affected by Party Politics

A CORRESPONDENCE WHICH SPEAKS FOR ITSELF,

To the Public:

Some few weeks since a communication signed "Sumner," appeared in the columns of the *Union and American*, advocating my election as Speaker of the House of Representatives, at the approaching session of the Legislature. This article was written and published without any consultation with me, or knowledge of its contents on my part, until it appeared in the newspaper. It contained an allusion to my political differences with my brother, ANDREW J. DONELSON, but as I am informed, was neither conceived or written in any unkindly spirit towards him. Soon after the appearance of this article, an editorial appeared in the *Patriot*, commenting very severely on my political course, and making bitter charges against my consistency. Although perfectly satisfied that the basis of these accusations was furnished by my brother, I answered it in the *Union* under my own signature, in as temperate and moderate terms as it was possible to couch a reply to such charges. This reply remained without a rejoinder for some time, and it was my earnest hope that the controversy had terminated; but on the 2d inst. the *Patriot* contained a long communication, signed "Anti-Nullifier," more bitter and malignant than the first, and entering into matters connected with the family history of Major DONELSON and myself, and proposing to sustain certain charges by reference to old letters and documents. Feeling perfectly satisfied that this last attack came from my brother, and wishing to ascertain the truth of my suspicion before entering on any defence of myself, or attack on another, I called on the editor of the *Patriot* for the author of this communication, and he has given me the name of my brother, ANDREW J. DONELSON, by his consent. Every feeling of my nature forbids my entering into a political contest. Whatever charges he may make against me shall *go unanswered*. I will not open to public gaze the brotherly correspondence of former years, or reopen with him difficulties over which the ashes of oblivion ought to be spread. There will, therefore, be no further public controversy between us.

DAN'L. S. DONELSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My brother, DANIEL S. DONELSON, having accepted the nomination for the Speakership of the House on the ground of his battling "with all the powers of his vigorous nature against the election of his brother to the Vice-Presidency, and for the political faith in which he had been schooled by the iron nerve of his uncle of the Hermitage," cannot be surprised when I correct that portion of his pretensions which decks him with the plumage of Jackson Democracy, and which assails me with the charge of political inconsistency.

It is known to all who have any knowledge of Gen. JACKSON'S Administration that I was his Private Secretary throughout his term of office, and that I brought upon myself the wrath of the Nullifiers and Abolitionists for defending the leading measure of his administration. The opposition to me, commencing in 1832, was violently renewed in 1850 by the traitorous convention which assembled in Nashville, and was afterwards more effectually displayed, when as editor of the Washington *Union*, I endeavored to prevent the formation of the two sectional parties which now threaten the integrity of the Union.

How my brother stood and acted in the great crisis of Gen. JACKSON'S fortunes when he took his position against these sectional agitators, is not a matter of conjecture. I have in my possession proofs without number of his coöperation with the nullifiers and abolitionists, and of his opposition "*to the iron nerve of his uncle in the Hermitage*," quite as distinctly marked as was ever that of Mr. CALHOUN. But it is not my purpose, on this occasion, to make any general defence against the calumnies which have been hurled at me by the disciples of the modern sham Democracy. My only object is to expose the trick by which my brother has been mustered into the service of this party as a pupil of his uncle; and this I do by the publication of the following letter, which I select because it is short and to the point, leaving nothing to be explained by Barbour meetings, or other indirect movements at that period, intended to break down Gen. JACKSON and his Administration.

A. J. DONELSON.

Extract of a letter from Daniel S. Donelson to Andrew J. Donelson.

ENFIELD, Feb. 1st, 1833.

"I left our friends in good spirits, save what they feel from the almost entire failure in the cotton crop last year, and the alarming condition the country is now in, being just upon the eve of revolution. Upon this last subject I do not propose saying much, not more than barely to observe that I do not approve of all the acts of the nullifiers of South Carolina, but my feelings are wholly with them—my sympathies have been aroused in their behalf, that insult has been added to injury in the burdens they have been made to bear, "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the lordly manufacturers of the North. But understand me, I do not approve altogether of the course pursued by them, for obtaining redress of the grievances complained of; I have not now time to enter into minutia, as the mail will shortly close.

I would say nothing about the proclamation of the President, but for the ultra federal doctrines contained in it, which if acted out would make this a great consolidated empire; and to be transformed, though peaceably, into a government of this kind, I would sooner see *revolution itself*. But enough upon this subject, let it be *inter nos*; it is at least a captivating appeal, and one which I am afraid will have an undue influence."

Signed, DANL. S. DONELSON.

STRANGE IF TRUE.—We find the following paragraph in the Stamford (Conn.) *Advocate*:

"It is certainly with pleasure that we announce the probable fact that P. T. BARNUM is again "on his legs"—that he is to-day a richer man than he was before his connection with the Jerome Clock Company. It is said that *he has bought all the claims against him for from five to twenty-five cents on the dollar*, with the exception of some $15,000 held in and about Danbury, which he will probably have to pay in full. The whole of the vast property assigned by him for the benefit of his creditors *has again passed into his hands*, and he is now refurnishing and refitting 'Iranistan' in good style for his future permanent residence. We have our information from what we deem to be reliable sources, and we feel confident that it will be fully confirmed in due time."

If this turns out to be true, it will be set down as the crowning dodge of the illustrious BARNUM.

A FUNNY INCIDENT.—Owing to the embarrassments of the New-York Central Railroad, the running of the trains is sometimes attended with great difficulty, and no little credit is due to the managers for keeping them moving. North Wrentham is a wood and watering station, but unfortunately what wood is in the sheds is under attachment. To procure more and store it there would be to subject it to the same process. But the engine must have wood, and when it arrived from Blackstone this morning, a load was waiting, and was hastily thrown, on to the tender without being cut. To have stopped to have it sawed would have been to place it at the tender mercies of creditors. So a woodsawer was taken on board the engine, and he plied his saw vigorously all the way in to Boston. The sight was a comical one. The monster which the woodsawyer had undertaken to feed was almost too voracious for him, but he acquitted himself of his task like a good nurse.—*Boston Journal.*

Late news from Fort Kearney reports that Col. Johnson, with the last division of the Utah army, had passed that point, and that the Colonel had expressed his determination to quarter his men for the Winter in the Salt Lake Valley.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

Motions and decisions.

Mrs. Cunningham Withdraws her Petition—Appearance in Court.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 15.

Before Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT.

Yesterday the counsel for Mrs. Cunningham appeared, and desired to withdraw her petition for an appeal from the decision of the Surrogate, which was presented on Thursday. She desired this, that it might be filed in accordance with the usual practice. The counsel for the next of kin desired that they should also be made parties, as their interests were not at all represented by the Public Administrator. Both of these motions were granted.

Mrs. Cunningham also presented herself for the purpose of giving personal notice, through her counsel, that she would be present on Saturday to receive the decision of the Court on the *certiorari* reviewing Judge Peabody's decision admitting her to bail. Her appearance was chiefly to satisfy the Court that she had not slipped bail.

DECISIONS.

Ricketts vs. *Green*.—Motion to strike out the amendments, except on the words on "information and belief," must be denied, and the amendments, with that exception, allowed to stand.

THE STEINHARDT AND LEAVINS FRAUDS.

Levins vs. *Steinhardt*.—This case, which attracted considerable attention when it was first heard before the Recorder, came up yesterday, on a motion to discharge the defendant from prison. A brief statement is as follows: The parties were partners in Europe. Levins, it is alleged robbed Steinhardt in London and fled to Ostend, where he was arrested and forced to repay the sum. Levins then came over to this country and soon after Steinhardt followed. It is alleged that Steinhardt had a large sum of money with him, and Levins, in connection with a certain Mr. Pizer, entered into a conspiracy to defraud him of it. Steinhardt was arrested on Levins' charge of his robbing him, but on a hearing before the Recorder he was discharged and his money restored. He then had Levins arrested for perjury and conspiracy to defraud him of the money. Levins, while in the Tombs under this charge, had Steinhardt again arrested on a civil suit for theft, on the same state of facts tried before the Recorder. Yesterday Mr. Spencer moved that this order of arrest should be vacated. The case was argued by Messrs. Spencer & Sandford for the appellant, and Mr. Schaffer for respondent. No decision.

THE DISCHARGED POLICEMEN'S PAY.

Murphy et al. vs. *The Commissioners of Police*.—This case was set down for yesterday. The Court room was densely packed with the discarded policemen, who were interested in the action. No decision was rendered, but other cases being on, it was adjourned until to-day.

The Empire Stone-Dressing Company vs. *Samuel P. Townsend*.—This case was argued yesterday, but no decision was rendered.

THE CASHIER'S CONTEMPT CASE.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Charles T. Claflin vs. *The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island*.—The facts in this case were given in yesterday's TIMES. It will be remembered that an attachment was issued against the Cashier (Mr. Beach) for not presenting himself to be examined by the Court as he was ordered to. Yesterday he was brought up and Judge Davies commenced to interrogate him, when Mr. Field appeared and remarked that he had been retained about ten minutes previously, and he desired to have a few moments' conversation with his client. The case was therefore adjourned until two o'clock, at which time Mr. Field claimed that the first thing to be done was to be shown the interrogatories. Mr. Field denied the contempt, and Mr. Burrell stated that he would serve them to-morrow, and they should be answered on or before Wednesday.

Mr. Field said that in regard to the appointment of the Receiver, he was ready to prove that Mr. Beach was the most fit person to hold the post. He had an affidavit of Samuel W. Lowry, President and owner of $22,375 worth of stock, which stated that he considered him the best person who could be appointed. The following stockholders desired that Mr. Beach should be continued: Platt Brothers, Smith Sheiden, and Stephen D. Schneider, in behalf of himself and other stockholders in Hempsted. The affidavit of Wm. J. Pooly, a creditor, expressed the same desire. Quite a number of affidavits of various stockholders and creditors were read, all desiring the appointment of Mr. Beach. Several creditors and stockholders were examined, all of whom desired the appointment. The Cashier of the Williamsburg City Bank appeared and testified as to the good character of Mr. Beach. He remarked that he had examined the assets of the Bank and he was confident that it would pay off every bill, and also a handsome percentage to the stockholders. He denied that the Bank was insolvent. Mr. Beach was examined. He had $8,000 worth of stock in the Bank. The Bank was indebted, on the day of the suspension, to the Broadway Bank in about $1,000, but it is now a creditor of that Bank. By the testimony of Messrs. Beach and Field, (the Cashier of Williamsburg City Bank,) the Bank is perfectly solvent, and in a good degree of prosperity.

It was here agreed between the parties that on Mr. Beach's satisfying the Sheriff—paying his fees—he was to be discharged, it being admitted that no intentional contempt was intended.

The only question before the Court was, who was to be the Receiver. The adjudication of Judge Birdseye on the solvency of the Bank, precluded the Court from looking into that question. Mr. Field stated that he thought that on consultation with Judge Birdseye all the proceedings might be quashed, and the Bank be set upon its legs again. Judge DAVIES spoke in the highest terms of the intelligence of Mr. Field, of the Williamsburg City Bank. It was the general desire of all parties to restore the vitality of the Bank if possible; and if Mr. Field's statement was correct, the Bank could go on perfectly well. The assignment might be conveyed back by the assignees, and so done away with. Mr. Burrell moved that these proceedings be adjourned until Wednesday, to allow the counsel time to get Judge Birdseye to vacate his order, and then hear the question *de novo*, and he would accede to the decision of the Court. This was agreed upon, and an order was taken accordingly.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice HOFFMAN.

Alfred Colville vs. *Jas. W. Beckford*.—Demurrer to portions of answer, allowed with costs.

Briggs et al. vs. *Gaunt et al.*—Order for further security if require by plaintiffs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—OCT. 16.

Judge Russell.

John Johnson was tried for assault and battery on Andrew McGibney on the 3d of June last. The difficulty arose out of an altercation about a dog in Water-street, and brickbats were freely used on both sides.

The Jury retired, but as they could not agree, they were discharged immediately before the adjournment of the Court.

Helen C. Washington, a colored woman, charged with grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Higsby was tried and found guilty on a charge of aiding in the escape of a robber, who, on the 14th September last, the day of the great procession, stole a watch from Mr. Jos. L. Frost, in Broadway. This being his first offence, he was sentenced to but two years in the State Prison.

Francisco Williams, an old offender, charged with grand larceny, in stealing a gold watch and $30 in money from Mr. Kline, a Hebrew, who keeps a hotel at No. 62 Ludlow-street, on the first Sunday of September last, was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Wm. Wilkinson, a Scotch tailor, charged with stealing a watch, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, but as there were mitigating circumstances, and he had been but a short time in the country, was sentenced to a year in the Penitentiary.

The Court adjourned till Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct 16, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in rather better demand, at strengthening prices, especially for Pots, of which the supply is light. Pearls, $5 75; Pots, $6 57½@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Sales by auction, 610 boxes Adamantine at 16c.@18c., cash, ₱ lb.

CIGARS—Sales by auction: 285,000 Havana, at $16@$37, cash, ₱ M.

COFFEE—Rio is salable and steady. No change in other kinds. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues scarce and quiet. Prices are entirely nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened again to-day briskly and buoyantly, at improved prices. Subsequently, the advance had the effect of checking the inquiry. Sales 10,500 bbls.

Superfine State	4 80@ 4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 4 90
Superfine Ohio	4 80@ 4 95
Fancy Ohio	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 25@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 8 50

Canadian is in fair demand at higher rates; sales 650 bbls. good superfine to extra, at $5 25@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales, 1,100 bbls. good mixed to choice extra at $5 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is worth $2 ₱ 100 lbs. The Columbia (Penn.) *Democrat* says there is a very large crop of Buckwheat in the country this year, and, what is better, that it is a full yield, and will be in great abundance.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply and fair request at advanced rates. Sales 48,000 bushels, including fair to good white Canadian, at $1 25@$1 30; red do. at $1 15@$1 18; ordinary white Western at $1 19; fair red do. $1 17; good ordinary to choice white Southern at $1 25@$1 40; good to strictly prime red do., at $1 22½@$1 27; and damaged South-ern at 95c.@$1 18 ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and in moderate demand at decidedly better prices. Sales 17,500 bushels at 73c. for mixed Western, delivered; and 75c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 1,600 bushels, at from 75c. @80c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are dull and down to 50c.@53c. for Western, 49c.@52c. for State; 43c.@49c. for Jersey; and 38c.@42c. for Southern, ₱ bush. The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff business o the present year, from the opening of navigation, to Oct. 10:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.
Total	194,554	5,687,681	5,902,069	816,600

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.
Total	104,123	5,635,484	6,624,287	275,174

HIDES—The market continues without any change. The trade are not willing to increase their liabilities under the unsettled state of financial affairs. The sales have been: 1,300 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 26c. cash, in bond, for export; 1,000 Orinoco, 20 lbs.; and 500 City slaughter on private terms, for export; with 900 western slaughter at 7c. cash, ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The market for Sole is inactive, though cash purchasers can operate to advantage. The stock is increasing.

SOLE.	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—Sides	27,400	4,000
Sales during the week—Sides	16,400	2,900
Stock at the close of the week	189,700	26,600

HAY—Sales 400 bales River at 45c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue dull and heavy. New, 6c.@9c. cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig are selling at $28@$28 50, usual terms, ₱ ton. Market heavy, prices generally nominal.

LEAD—Is very quiet and of uncertain value.

LIME—Rockland, 62c. for common, and (nominally) $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The Chicago *Times*, of the 14th inst., reports that the lumber trade during the week has been very dull. Very few cargo sales have taken place, and dealers are piling up. The amount on hand is not large. The week's receipts of lumber have been less than 5,600,000 feet. The total receipts of the season now amount to 304,000,000 feet.

MOLASSES—Continues in slack demand, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c. ₱ gallon. It is stated that about 1,500 hhds. and bbls. have been shipped from first hands.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are generally dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine is in limited demand, and is worth but 36c.@37c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Appear very quiet at essentially unchanged rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive at old figures. Sales 240 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$23, mainly at $22 50 for mess, and $17 50@$17 75 for prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 11c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon, 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last embrace only small lots of fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and depressed The transactions since our last consist of 100 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bb'. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@8½c. ₱ lb. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 14th inst., says: "The feeling in the market for Hogs for November delivery continues very unsettled, there being few buyers at any price, and several sellers. Some contracts have been made within the last two weeks, at $6 ₱ cwt. net, November delivery, but we believe there are no buyers at this price now. The unsettled state, and great uncertainty as regards the future of financial matters, deter the packers from making any contracts, and leads to a disposition on their part to hold off for the purpose of being able to witness unembarrassed the result of this serious financial crisis. The Corn crop is now matured, and may be considered not only the best in quality, but the largest in quantity ever raised in the country, by say, 25 ₱ cent., and the indications are quite conclusive, that it will rule at extraordinary low prices, thus rendering the feeding of it to Hogs, even though they should rule at $4 50 ₱ cwt. net, the most profitable disposition which can be made of it, and this must lead to a large supply of Pork."

RICE—*Is* quiet and languid, at $3 25@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are more sought after at uniform rates. Sales reported since our last, 1,200 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 5¾c.@6¾c., cash, ₱ lb. HALLETT, Dow & YOUNG state that "the sales have been very light since the 1st inst., and at irregular prices, showing a decline of 1c. on all grades. In consequence of the suspension of specie payments, 14th inst., better rates are asked, but thus far not realized. The market closes quiet."

New-York Sugar Trade Statistics, Oct. 16.

	Stock, Oct. 1.	Imports since Oct. 1.	Sales since Oct. 1.	Stock Oct. 1.
Cuba, Mus., hhds	43,153	550	6,600	37,403
Porto Rico, hhds	9,324	825	750	9,399
Melado, hhds	14,811	310	1,150	13,970
Havana, boxes	22,705	—	—	22,705

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 20½c.; and, by auction, 513 bbls. at 20c. cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were doing better. For Liverpool—Cotton 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Gr

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The Mail steamship *Fulton* leaves this port to-day, at 1 o'clock, for Havre. Her mails will close at the Post-Office at 11 o'clock A. M.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is made up with special reference to the departure of the semi-weekly steamers for Europe. Americans or others in Great Britain or on the Continent, will find it decidedly the best edition for their use, as it gives in full all the news of the day from all parts of the world, made up to the latest moment.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

In a portion of yesterday's issue we announced the arrival at this port of the *Northern Light*, with California advices of Sept. 21, and $1,664,200 treasure on freight. There is a variety of interesting news by this mail. The results of the vote on the State debt show a gratifying majority against repudiation. With five counties to be heard from, the gubernatorial election returns give a majority of 11,000 for WELLER, Democrat, over both the Republican and Know-Nothing candidates. The investigations going on in San Francisco, relative to certain transactions of employes in the United States Branch Mint, indicate that either great frauds or culpable mismanagement have been practiced there. Chief Justice MURRAY died at Sacramento on the 17th of September, from disease of the lungs. His abilities are very highly spoken of by the local Press. The first overland mail, under the Birch contract, from San Antonio, Texas, had arrived at San Diego in thirty-four days, and it was noisily welcomed by the citizens of the latter place.

From Oregon we learn that the Slavery question had been broached in the Constitutional Convention. It was generally believed that the forthcoming Constitution would say nothing about Slavery, directly or indirectly. Later advices are received from the Sandwich Islands, but nothing of importance is reported. Our Panama correspondent, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, gives a summary of New-Granadian intelligence for the fortnight ending the 5th inst., but it offers nothing worthy of special comment. No later news is received either from Central or South America.

We have an important rumor from Utah *viâ* California. It was reported at Carson Valley that General HARNEY had been met by the Mormons, and defeated with the loss of six hundred men. We give the rumor for what it is worth, but it was discredited. The Mormons in Carson Valley had been recalled to Utah, by command of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and were selling off their *ranches* and stock at a great sacrifice, preparatory to their return. This fact proves that the calling-in of the Saints is a general movement,—a part and parcel of the demonstrations already made in New-York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere. The one of the Mormon leaders continues bold.

The full list of passengers by the lost steamship *Central America* reached us by the *Northern Light*, forwarded by our special correspondent on the Isthmus, and was given exclusively in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition. It will be found on our second page, this morning, with the names properly classified and arranged alphabetically.

By the steamship *Daniel Webster*, arrived yesterday morning, we receive advices from Havana to the 11th inst. It is now reported that the alleged American slaver, recently captured at that port, was not the *Mazeppa*, but the *Paye*, whose captain asserts that he was bound to St. Thomas for guano, and was not engaged in the illicit traffic. Gen. CONCHA is at last displaying much energy in the suppression of the Slave-Trade. Two Governors and some minor officials had been arrested on the charge of being privy to the landing of slaves. From San Domingo we learn that the revolution was making such headway that the complete overthrow of President BAEZ was fully anticipated.

By way of Havana we have received intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst. The Republic was in a very disordered condition, and numerous arrests on charge of conspiracy against the Government were being made daily. We find no mention in the news of the reported assassination of General ALVAREZ. The Government has authorized the foundation of three new cities, under the names of Colon, Iturbide and Humboldt, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This is perhaps a sign that the railroad is not altogether an impracticable enterprise.

On Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock, six miles west of Syracuse, an accident occurred to a mail train on the Central Railroad, by which several persons lost their lives, and a large number were wounded. The accident was the most disastrous that has occurred on the road for several years, and was occasioned by the washing away of about eighty feet of an embankment. The train, consisting of a baggage-car, a mail-car, and four passenger-cars, were all, excepting the last car, thrown down the embankment, being under full headway at the time. The particulars of the accident will be found elsewhere.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather yesterday, there were pretty free movements in Breadstuffs, chiefly on account of the home trade. Flour again advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, about 3c.; Corn, 4c. ℔ bushel; while Rye closed considerably higher. The rise in prices, however, ultimately checked the demand. Oats fell 3c.@4c. ℔ bushel, and were heavy at the reduced rates. Provisions were in limited request at unchanged figures. Rio Coffee was moderately inquired for and it ruled firm. Sugars appeared more active at former quotations—stock estimated at about 46,800 hhds., and 22,705 boxes, with 13,970 hhds. Melado. No change of moment occurred in Cotton, Rice or Tobacco. Freights were doing better.

Yesterday at the instance of Mayor WOOD, Marshal STEVENS served upon the proprietors of the different omnibus lines running in the City, a copy of the resolutions recently passed by the Common Council, requiring omnibuses to be driven at a speed not less than six miles an hour. If any driver fails now to "come up to time," it will only be necessary to record the number of the omnibus, and a fine will be promptly imposod; and on a second complaint Jehu's license is taken away.

The Democratic Judiciary Convention met at Tammany Hall last evening and made the following nominations: For Judge of the Supreme Court, (long term,) D. P. INGRAHAM; Judge of the Supreme Court, (short term) JOSIAH SUTHERLAND; Superior Court, Messrs. BOSWORTH and PIERPOINT; Common Pleas, HENRY H. HILTON; Marine Court, FLORENCE MCCARTHY: District-Attorney, PETER B. SWEENEY; Surrogate, EDWARD C. WEST. Messrs. INGRAHAM, BOSWORTH, PIERPOINT and MCCARTHY were nominated by acclamation.

The Republican Senatorial Convention met last night. JOSEPH B. VARNUM was nominated for the Sixth District. No nomination was made in the Fourth District. The Convention appointed a Committee to confer with the other parties and then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee so appointed.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday and received one application for a license. They have twenty-two meetings to hold yet to complete their allotted sittings of fifty days. In order to take the matter as leisurely as possible and not get through before the first of January, they have decided to hold two meetings a week hereafter, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Fall Elections.

An attack of fever is always followed by a reaction. It never leaves the system precisely as it found it. The analogy holds in regard to politics. A period of excitement is always followed by a period of indifference. It is impossible to keep the public mind always in a condition of fervid and aroused attention. Now and then it may be excited to such a state,—which, however, is always followed by one of inattention to public affairs. It is not more than once in eight years that the country is convulsed even by a Presidential contest. In 1832, 1840, 1848 and 1856 the canvass was one of tremendous heat and public passion:—at every other election it has been comparatively tame and spiritless. These excitements are always favorable to the opposition,—and it is only when they have occurred that the Democracy has been defeated. The great majority of the people of the whole country, in ordinary times, belong to the Democratic Party:—and if nothing unusual affects the canvass, if no great conflict of principle or of administration breaks in upon the regular cause of party action, the Democrats are always victorious. In 1840 the new financial experiments of the Government, the newly developed corruption in the administration of public affairs, and the commercial and pecuniary distress which pervaded the whole country, aroused a whirlwind of public feeling which swept the Democracy out of power. In 1848 the same public excitement was aroused by the proposal to carry Slavery into the new territories:—and in 1856 the struggle between Slavery and Freedom in Kansas and at Washington,—exasperated by violence and bloodshed at both points,—roused the resentment of the people of the whole North, and gave us the first experience of a sectional contest between the North and South. It was by far the sharpest and most formidable struggle which political parties in this country have ever waged:—and its very heat and vehemence were proofs that it could not immediately occur again.

The reaction of 1856 is seen in the elections of 1857; and the Republican Party which profited most by the excitement then, loses most by the reaction now. It has lost ground largely everywhere. In Pennsylvania it is for the time almost extinguished. In Ohio, where it was overwhelmingly strong last year, it is virtually defeated now. In the other Western States where elections have been held, it has suffered greatly, and in this State next month it will also show a greatly diminished vote. The same causes which have operated in Pennsylvania and Ohio, will also operate here, and although it seems improbable that the very large Republican majority of last Fall should be overcome, it is certain that it will be very greatly impaired.

The Kansas question, and others to which it gave rise, were the great issues of 1856. These issues were substantially settled by the result of that contest. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as a *fait accompli*, was acquiesced in,—and the principle of popular sovereignty was adopted for the territories, in place of the sovereignty of Congress. At the same time the public condemnation of the violence, outrages and frauds practiced in Kansas, was unmistakeably expressed. A very large portion of the Northern Republican vote was due to the fact that the people of Kansas had been defrauded of their rights, outraged in their persons and property, and cheated of the Sovereignty over their own affairs which had been promised them. The action of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration has led a very large portion of the public to believe that these outrages will be practised no longer,—that the laws will be equally and fairly enforced, and that the institutions of Kansas will be such as the people of Kansas may prescribe. The Democratic Party has thus gained strength at the North by the course of the Administration in Kansas: and it will continue to gain just in proportion as it continues to protect the people of that Territory in the full and free exercise of the rights solemnly guaranteed to them in the Kansas and Nebraska bill.

We believe it to be in the power of this Administration to prevent a renewal of the Slavery agitation at least for some years to come. If it will firmly and resolutely adhere to the principles and the policy set forth in the Cincinnati platform,—as they have been understood by the great body of the Democratic Party throughout the country;—if it will secure to the *bona fide* inhabitants of every Territory the right to decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not be tolerated by the State Constitution which they may form,—and that they shall then be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, it will answer all the just expectations of the great mass of the people, and hold a position which cannot be disturbed by the ultras and fanatics of either section. But if it departs from this just and fair ground, under fear of menaces or assaults from any quarter, it will renew and augment the excitement which proved so nearly fatal to its power a year ago.

FROM UTAH.—We have a report from Utah by way of California that Gen. HARNEY, on his approach to Salt Lake, was met by the Mormon forces and defeated with heavy loss. We attach no credit to it whatever, nor do we apprehend any open hostility on the part of the Mormons to the entrance of the federal troops into their territory. The leaders of this strange sect are far too sagacious to venture prematurely upon so open a defiance of the General Government.

The Agitation of the Tariff.

It is very natural that a people laboring under such financial difficulties as those which have now overtaken the extensive and complicated commercial relations of this country, should look about them in every possible direction for a sufficient cause of their troubles, in the hope of thus discovering an adequate remedy. And when we consider how close is the connection between the revenue system of a Government and the productive industries of a nation, it is not surprising that the question of the National Tariff and its practical operation should have been already mooted by the sufferers and the seekers. Of course, this question must be fairly discussed. If the revenue system has really contributed by its working to bring upon us our existing distress, we cannot too soon be satisfied of the fact, or too soon set ourselves about remodeling that system wherever it is found to be defective. But we must not suffer ourselves to be too easily led off into a Tariff crusade through the facile explanation which some economists profess to have found of our commercial stagnation in the alleged vitiation of our relations with foreign countries by the qualified "Free-Trade" system of 1846. The proportion which exists between our foreign and our domestic commerce, should of itself suffice to arrest the over-hasty theorist in his search after first causes. It is very possible that injudicious importation may have entered with other disturbing forces into that aggregate of disorderly commercial action of which we are now enduring the results. But whether that injudicious importation should be traced to the operation of an existing Tariff, is quite another and a most important point to be considered. The criticism which our past history offers upon the views of the many intelligent persons who opposed the Tariff of 1846, in the belief that it would affect our interests in this injurious way, is not of a nature to convince us that their reasoning was correct. The late Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, for instance, who was justly regarded as a leading representative of the Protectionist system, has been recently quoted as a prophet of the misfortunes which now afflict us, and a letter written by him in 1846 to Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia, has been republished as having foreshadowed the actual state of things with remarkable force and accuracy. That letter does, indeed, contain a single passage in which the present paralysis of exchanges is very correctly described. But while it is hardly astonishing that a gentleman familiar with the operations of business should have been able to paint, in a few strong words, the varied results of a financial pressure extending over the vast territory of the Union, it is a little singular that those who were struck by this circumstance should not have observed the much more conspicuous fact, that in every essential particular the "prophecies" of Mr. LAWRENCE have been minutely and elaborately falsfied by the course of events. The bitterest antagonist of Protection, indeed, could hardly ask a more complete commentary upon the Scriptural imprecation, "O, that mine enemy had written a book," than is afforded by this thoughtful, well-written, but most unfortunate epistle of the Massachusetts statesman.

Mr. LAWRENCE estimated, in 1846, the necessary rational revenue at $30,000,000. To raise this sum by duties of 20 *per cent. ad valorem*, he calculated that we should be obliged to import $140,000,000 of goods subject to duty. To this were to be added $25,000,000 of goods free; making a total of $165,000,000. "Our exports," he goes on to say, "have not exceeded, nor are *they likely at present to exceed* $120,000,000; we have then a deficit of $45,000,000 to provide for; and how is this balance to be paid?" The new tariff went into operation. And in the very first year, the exports of the country rose to $158,648,622, against $146,535,684 of imports, an excess, that is, of exports over imports, of *over twelve millions of dollars*. In 1856-7 the exports of the country, *not including specie*, which, since the discovery of California, must be regarded as a profitable export of the productive industry of the country, exceeded the imports in just about the same proportions. Mr. LAWRENCE further went on to say in regard to specific possible exports he had little faith in our being able to ship corn and grain to advantage. The statistics of the subsequent trade in breadstuffs between this country and England offer too overwhelming a rebuke of this "little faith" for us to do more than allude to it here. We have indeed but little doubt that the practical sagacity of Mr. LAWRENCE, had he been living at this time, would have dictated to him a very effective recantation of the propositions now put forth over his name. For the paralysis which has smitten us is clearly not the paralysis which Mr. LAWRENCE described and anticipated. He not only expected mischief from a quarter which has bred none, but the progress of the evils which he anticipated has been determined in a sense precisely inverse to that which he laid down. "The first giving way of the banks," he said, "will be heard from those quarters where there is the least amount of capital." The history of the present panic could not be more diametrically contradicted than it is in this sentence; and in this contradiction we have, very possibly, a clearer clue than is afforded by Mr. LAWRENCE'S letter to the origins of our calamity. It is not our present purpose to enter upon any extended discussion of these origins. We wish to confine the attention of our readers at this moment, to the danger which lurks in any inconsiderate and speculative revival of the Tariff agitation under the pressure of the theory that we are to look to an extravance in foreign trading as the great evil of the body financial. While as a people we spend in foreign goods a sum vastly less in proportion to our resources than we spent thirty years ago—the consumption of foreign goods by the population in 1821 being equivalent to $4 14 for each individual of the community, against $10 in 1854, and while our domestic manufactures of all kinds have been steadily gaining on our importations, the single article of woolens in 1850 showing a sum of $43,207,545 of domestic, against $16,976,575 of foreign goods, and this in the face of a duty on the raw material, which discriminates against our own labor and in favor of the unencumbered foreign manufacturer, it would seem to be the height of panic-stricken thoughtlessness for us to rush from actual evils that we feel, but do not yet fully comprehend, into the more than dubious chances of an inconsiderate "reform," which may after all turn out to be a retrogression towards mischiefs still more severe.

Justice in France.

Critics, both English and American, have given themselves a great deal of trouble in attempting to account for the almost absolute dependence of the English and the American stage upon the dramatic genius of France. The Olympic and the Lyceum, Wallack's and Laura Keene's, are all alike sustained by "forced contributions" upon the abundance of the Gymnase and the Vaudeville. Sometimes an Anglo-Saxon scribe more daring than his fellows, having disguised a French play, as horse-thieves disguise a horse, by cropping his tail and painting his hide, boldly proclaims the creature of his fabrication an "Original." Generally, however, the prize passes current as an "adaptation;" but whether an "original" or an "adaptation," the Anglo-Saxon-French play is, after all, to be described only as the Irishman described his ideal dessert, as "an apple-pie all of quinces." Humiliating as this state of things may be to the aspiring dramatic genius of our race, we should find some consolation for it, in the consideration that the dramatic capacity is so innate and irrepressible in the French constitution as to develop itself spontaneously in all sorts of places, and on all sorts of occasions. A change of Government cannot be effected in France without a brilliant and dazzling "stage effect." Now it is M. DE LAMARTINE who "leans in a graceful attitude against a column," and charms a frantic city into patience. Or again, it is LOUIS NAPOLEON who shuts up fifty printers all night under the guard of a squad of infantry, and in the morning covers the walls of Paris with proclamations that convert a Republic into an Empire. There is always a plot—a succession of striking scenes, and a brilliant *dénoument*—all the men of history are "merely players," each having his exit and his entrances, and the nation itself seems continually to forget all tribulation, past or present, in the satisfaction of the spectacle. Much of the injustice daily done to the French character ought perhaps to be set down to the account of the tendency, which is in them so strong and in us so weak, to contemplate life and its events as an exhibition, prolific of sensations and impressions.

Nothing, for instance, could be more utterly at war with our received ideas of judicial investigation than the recent proceedings of the "*Cour d'Assises de la Seine*," in the case of CARPENTIER and others, arraigned at the suit of the Great North of France Railway on charges of fraud and theft. The result of these proceedings is already well known. The decision of Commissioner BETTS, of this City, under which the fugitives were delivered up to the French authorities, has been stultified by a verdict which exonerates the prisoners from those charges of "theft by breaking and by false keys," in virtue of which alone was their surrender required, according to the treaty of extradition. PAROD, whose escape from legal custody, through the advice and assistance of his counsel, Messrs. GALBRAITH and TOWNSHEND, so justly scandalized this community, has been acquitted. GUERIN, the night-watchman, and CARPENTIER, the Cashier of the Company, have been found guilty of simple theft, with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, while to GRELLET, the Sub-Cashier, convicted of the same crime, but without the relief of the same extenuations, is dealt out the fuller measure of eight years of confinement.

These verdicts must strike the careful reader of the elaborate reports published in the *Droit* as substantially just; and the fact that a jury could be found in Paris capable of coming to a decision upon such a case, after a fair and full deliberation which occupied only four days' time, will affect New-Yorkers with a lively admiration of French justice in the main, and with regrets not less lively over the contrast presented by our own Courts in the transaction of similar business. But the conduct of the trial was certainly as singular as the result is satisfactory. The presiding Judge combined, in his bearing towards all before him, the ardor of the advocate with the awful authority of the schoolmaster. He snubbed lawyers, witnesses and prisoners with impartial sternness, and shared with the crowd of spectators the "intense interest of the occasion." When one of the witnesses, for example, undertook to modify a statement made by him at a preliminary stage of the affair, the presiding Judge quite lost his temper in defence of his brother magistrate, before whom that statement had been affied. "We will not endure false witness!" he cried, "and to-day, Sir, you are lying to the law—we say it loudly, *you are a liar!*" When PAROD was explaining some steps in the history of the affair, the Judge broke in with "Yes! all that was well enough in your then state of mind, *which was contrary to all sound morality!*" We have no great admiration for the judicial complaisance which daily suffers blackguards at the bar to "sully the ermine" of the Empire City of the New World, but we certainly should be sorry to see the presidential style of the Paris *Cour d'Assises* introduced upon the New-York bench. The abuse of America and American institutions in which the defenders of the accused indulged, was cleverly introduced for the purpose of exciting a deeper sympathy for these unfortunate victims of the "*sacra fames*," exiled by their crime from the Paradise of the Paris Exchange into a hell of heartless transatlantic speculators; and the "eloquent improvisation" of M. LACHAUD, their leading counsel, was followed by a "long sensation," in the course of which "the bar, the jury off duty, and the *prosecuting Directors of the Railway Company* themselves, crowded about him with warm and vivid congratulations!"

The whole trial, in fact, reads like a drama; and like a drama it has its moral—a moral fortunately which undramatic Americans can feel as keenly as dramatic Frenchmen. The heroes of the new play, while they have been proved guilty of a gross breach of trust, have also been shown to be but types of a large and an increasing class on both sides of the Atlantic. They were neither profligates nor swindlers, in the common acceptation of those terms. Unusually discreet and orderly in their lives, they were the victims of that haste to be rich which is the passion of the hour, and were betrayed by temptations which the sterner virtue of employers in an age more firm would never have thrown in their way. With every facility on the one side for operating in stocks, they found on the other, stocks ready to their hand. Thirty thousand shares held by the ROTHSCHILDS, were left in their joint keeping, protected only by a single key, which closed a box of the most ordinary description. That box was the pecuniary Madame Potiphar of these young men. They lacked the force of Joseph, and they have met with their reward. But should there be no punishment, at least of public opinion, reserved for those who, by their own indolence and neglect of duty in their higher stations, left all these ways of evil open to their subalterns? While so many who yield in America as CARPENTIER and GRELLET yielded in Paris, escape all chastisement of the law, it is, perhaps, idle to denounce justice upon those who repeat the recklessness of Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD in places of trust among ourselves. But if ever a day of honest reckoning should come in the world of commercial frauds, it will be found that the instances are few indeed in which the sin of the subordinate has not followed the fault of his employer, as the darkness follows the night; and it will be idle to look for a more general fidelity until a more general fidelity shall be displayed on the part of those who impose them.

AN INJUSTICE CORRECTED.—We published some days since, in a telegraphic dispatch forwarded by the Agent of the Associated Press at Utica, a statement that a complaint had been made against HARVEY DOOLITTLE, Esq., Cashier of the Agricultural Bank at Herkimer, for embezzlement, false swearing, and other misconduct in connection with the management of the Bank.

We now learn that the complaint was brought before the Grand Jury on the 14th inst., and after a full inquiry into the circumstances, was dismissed as utterly without foundation. A meeting of the Directors and Stockholders of the Bank, representing four-fifths of its Capital Stock, had previously been held, at which the action of the Cashier was approved, the charges against him pronounced to be unfounded and the appointment of a Receiver confirmed.

We have heard of circumstances connected with this affair which indicate that this complaint against Mr. DOOLITTLE was the result of a conspiracy among several persons, who sought in that way to coerce his friends into relieving them from responsibility as stockholders of the Bank. We think the Grand Jury owe it to the community as well as to Mr. DOOLITTLE to make this point a subject of investigation, and if the report is true, to put these men upon trial for so flagrant an attempt at extortion.

POLITICAL.—The "Straight Republicans" of Massachusetts have published an address to the people of the State, the leading purpose of which is to denounce the Banks men as being committed thoroughly to the Know-Nothing movement. The principles of the American Party they denounce as not only hostile to the interests of the country, but as certain to introduce an element of disaffection and schism into the ranks of the Republican Party.

Medical.

The medical season has fairly opened. The preliminary Fall Course in each of the three Medical Colleges of the City draws near to its conclusion, and the regular four months course opens in each next week. At the Twenty-third-street College of Physicians and Surgeons, the attendance on the preliminary course averaged sixty; yesterday eighty were present. Dr. ST. JOHN will deliver the Introductory next Monday evening. The prospects for the class are held to be quite as good as usual, *malgre* the "Hard Times." The Introductory at the University, Fourteenth-street School, is to be delivered by Dr. VALENTINE MOTT. We were unable to find the Professor, who gives the most flattering number of probable matriculants. All appear to be in good spirits, and sure of as great a crowd as ever. At the Thirteenth-street School, we were told that the average number of pupils at the Fall Course, was 60. None yet have entered the dissecting class. The Introductory is to be delivered on Tuesday evening by Dr. CARNOCHAN. Subject—*The Cultivation of Science.*

The Clinical Lecture Course at Bellevue is about to be inaugurated with an introductory by the venerable Dr. FRANCIS, on Monday next at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

The lectures are to be three a week. Drs. JAMES R. WOOD and STEPHEN SMITH have charge of the Surgical subjects, while the medical are handled by a representative from each of the colleges, viz., Drs. ALONZO CLARK, BARKER and METCALF. Three hundred attended last year's course.

The "thousands" of signers to the petition in behalf of giving over half of the wards of Bellevue to the homœopathists for experiments, having been accurately counted number 1,420, nor upon the list are to be found the names of the "impure homœopathists"—only of the Simon Pures, who never mix gross doses with their infinitessimals.

ANOTHER PRESBYTERIAN SPLIT.—Splits are becoming common in the Presbyterian body. Last week the Synod of Missouri, consisting of four Presbyteries and fifty-seven churches, held its annual session in St. Louis, and after a long discussion on Slavery, resolved to form itself into *an independent body*. It refuses fellowship with the New School body, on account of its action at Cleveland last Summer, and declares that it cannot go with the Richmond Convention. It determines to remain an independent Synod "until the providence of God shall seem to make clear the way of duty." By this action the Presbyterian Church in the United States is therefore divided into four separate organizations—the Old School, the New School, the Southern School and the Missouri School. There appears to have been some conflict of opinion in the meeting, but the final decision was arrived at harmoniously. Among the distinguished gentlemen present was Rev. THOMSON A. MILLS, who has taken a prominent part in the Slavery discussions of this Church.

REPORTED FILLIBUSTERING SUCCESSES SO FAR.—General WALKER has been visiting the editors of the New-Orleans papers, giving an account of his successes in enlisting men and means for a new fillibustering campaign. He claims to have enrolled three thousand men for his new army, and collected funds to the amount of $200,000. The head-quarters of the new expedition appear to be in Texas, whence many of the recruits come. Unsubstantiated by tangible proofs, the story of the men and the money lacks certainty.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.—It is stated that within a week protested drafts to the amount of $100,000 have been returned on the tobacconists of Richmond by commission-merchants in New-York. The Richmond papers intimate that it is the intention of the manufacturers to hold meetings, and authorize the Banks to sue their agents upon each draft as it matures and not have them returned.

CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.—The awards of the Juries, so far as confirmed by the Premium Committee, will be announced at the Palace this evening. The Annual Address before the Institute will be delivered by Ex-Speaker BANKS on Tuesday evening.

☞ HECKER inaugurates the new and welcome habit of selling bread by weight. Let every baker follow—let the people demand the custom, the City Fathers ordain, and the Police enforce it. We have been too long fed on light and little loaves.

☞ The Circuit Court, Brooklyn, has adjourned to Monday next.

FROM HAVANA AND SAN DOMINGO.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster—Prompt Action of General Concha to Suppress the Slave-Trade—Arrest of Two Governors and Minor Officials—Suppression of Smuggling—Success of the Revolutions in San Domingo—Expected Expulsion of President Baez.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, THOS. MINOR, Commander, from New-Orleans the 8th, and Havana the 11th, arrived early yesterday morning.

It is now said that the slaver recently captured at Havana was the *Paez*, instead of the *Mazeppa*, and that the Captain's name was PALMER. The vessel was taken from his charge by trick and force soon after leaving the port of New-York, and her cargo thrown overboard. She was bound for St. Thomas, and her voyage was contracted for guano. It was reported, but considered doubtful, that another slaver, with 700 Bozal negroes on board, had been captured to the east of Cardenas.

Oct. 13, at 10 A. M., lat. 31° 3′ north, long. 79° 46′ west, the *Daniel Webster* fell in with a waterlogged ship, foremast gone by the deck, and maintopmast and yards. Being boarded it was found that her boats all gone, her stern stove in, caboose on the poop and a few boards and boxes. She was loaded with lumber. The first letter of her name was F, and the last two of the port she belonged ON; all her mizzen yards were on, but her sails unbent. Her lower mast was made of teakwood.

Died and buried at sea on the 14th inst., ARTHUR MCGRATH; passengers from New-Orleans, Mrs. A. S. WHITAKER, M. CANN, wife and 2 infants, and 11 in steerage. From Havana, T. B. FARRENEIRES & Brother, F. GENALDES, E. ANTIQUE, T. BUSTILLOS, E. LIND & Co., in the cabin.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Daniel Webster* for late Havana papers.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

In my last I mentioned the straits in which General CONCHA found himself with his friends, the slave dealers. At the time I did not think he was capable of getting out so well and so much to his credit. He has done everything in his power to bring all the guilty parties to justice and so far his efforts have not been entirely fruitless. The Governors of Gwines and Iaruco have been arrested and placed on trial for having received each heavy bribes to allow negroes to be landed within the limits of their jurisdiction. The money was found secreted on their persons at the time of their arrest. Several minor officers in different sections of the Island have also been sent down here for trial for the same offence. If the Courts do not condemn them, CONCHA cannot be blamed for having performed his duty. These arrests are the more significant inasmuch as the parties owning the negroes are all friends of the General. The number of Bezales already seized and at present in the Emancipado Dépôt exceeds one thousand.

In addition to these, four hundred have been captured at Iaruco, and several small gangs near Trinidad. The ship *Mazeppa*, that was seized near Cardenas, arrived here last week, and discharged her cargo of 370 of the most sickly and emaciated creatures that I ever laid my eyes on. In order to prevent the abuses consequent on the division of the spoils after the capture of a slaver, Gen. CONCHA has given express orders that all these *emancipados* shall be distributed among the Corporations of the country towns, to be employed in making and repairing the roads, &c. The two vessels, *Villaneuva* and *Mazeppa*, are to be broken up, in pursuance to the treaty with England. This will be quite a novelty with us, as it is the first time such a thing has ever occurred. They are both good vessels, and would bring a fair price at public auction. So, upon the whole, the English Government, will have to be contented with the steps lately taken by CONCHA, to wipe out the shame of a cargo of slaves being landed publicly in Havana.

The present Collector of Customs at Havana has displayed unusual energy lately in the supression of smuggling. One of his last prizes was a lot of cases of match-sticks, landed from the packet bark *Emily*, of your City. One of the cases burst as it was being sent down the stage, and displayed, inside of the match-sticks, hats, coats and revolvers. The goods were consigned to a Spanish house in this city, who will lose about $10,000 before the matter is settled. Had it been under the administration of the present incumbent's predecessor, the affair might have been settled easier. It is a pity that Spain has so few honest officers, otherwise she would derive almost twice as much revenue from this Island as she does now. The majority of the clerks are sent out here by their families to make a fortune in a few years, regardless of the means by which they attain their object. If there is one honest Spaniard in Cuba, it is Captain ORTENBACH, the present Collector of Customs at Havana. I wish I could say as much of his predecessor!

The latest news from St. Domingo represents that country to be in a civil war of the worst description. The Revolutionists, headed by Ex-President SANTA ANA, had succeeded in defeating the Government forces in several engagements, and the probability was that BAEZ would be driven from the country. Several of the most prominent men had been banished. It is rumored here that the *Susquehanna* has been ordered there to look after Lamana.

From Spain we have nothing at all of interest, the public attention being the expected *accouchement* of Her Majesty, until which time all revolutionary plots seem to have been postponed.

Important from Mexico.

DISTURBED STATE OF THE COUNTRY—DISMISSAL OF THE MINISTRY—ANOMALOUS STATE OF THE GOVERNMENT—CONSPIRACY—ARRESTS—NEW CITIES ON THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

By way of Havana, we have received advices from Mexico City to the 30th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst. The state of the Republic was less favorable for its future tranquility.

We find in the news no mention of the assassination of General ALVAREZ, previously reported.

The Government is in an anomalous position in consequence of the recent dismissal of Ministers *en masse*, and of the non-assembling of the General Congress, which should have proclaimed the President.

President COMONFORT was assiduously occupied in promulgating decrees of administrative reform.

In Colima on the 26th of August a *pronunciamento* was issued favoring ALVAREZ, but at latest dates this city had returned to its allegiance.

The *Estandarte*, Government organ, announces that on the 26th of September DIEZ DE BONILLA, Ex-Intendent of Police; Don DOMINGO GAYOSO, and Don AGUSTIN ZIRES, formerly Colonels in SANTA ANA'S grenadiers, were arrested on charge of conspiracy.

The *Progreso* of Vera Cruz also announces the arrest in that city of numerous parties on the same charge. The men arrested were not citizens of Vera Cruz, but strangers from some other part of the country.

Under the head of *alarmas*, the *Progreso* says that both in San Luis and other States there were rumors of serious disturbances.

There can be no doubt but that an extensive conspiracy has been organized against the Government of President COMONFORT. A large number of persons, including men of high military and civic position, have been arrested in the capital.

The Government has authorized the foundation, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, of three cities, under the names of Colon, Iturbide, and Humboldt.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LIBRARY.—Many valuable additions have been recently made to the Library of the American Institute in the departments of Mechanics and applied Sciences. It is very certain that for the mechanic and the inventor, the best service the Institute can perform is to furnish them with the latest works upon the Sciences and the Arts.

MILITARY.—Yesterday was a pleasanter day for the regiments who paraded for inspection and review than for their comrades who turned out the day before. The Third Regiment, Hussars, Sixth, Eighth and Fourth Regiments paraded in Hamilton-square. They made a fine display.

Speech of Hon. N. P. Banks on Financial Affairs.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 16.

Faneuil Hall was crowded last evening, both on the floor and in the galleries, in response to the announcement that Hon. N. P. BANKS would address his fellow-citizens, and would touch upon the causes of the financial distress. A number of ladies occupied seats in the galleries.

JOHN H. WILKINS, of Boston, presided, and in a brief speech introduced Mr. BANKS.

Mr. BANKS was received with prolonged applause and three hearty cheers. He began to speak at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

He commenced by saying that when he engaged to speak in Faneuil Hall, he designed to speak on the subject of the policy of the State and Nation, and not on the great monetary crisis which had been brought upon the country; the distress caused by which it was impossible to pass over in silence. He complimented the men of the city of Boston for the courage and vigor with which they had met the storm which had so suddenly broken upon them, and for the union of interests and purposes employed to fend off its evil effects. The steadiness of their position had sustained the business character of the city, which was her chief honor. Recurring again to the subject, Mr. BANKS said that no one could possibly a old a feeling of sorrow and distress on account of the suffering which the monetary crisis had occasioned. Fortunes that had been the result of fifty years of close attention, great intelligence, and unwearied industry and frugality, had been dissipated in a night, and in the wasting away of the great commercial landmarks there had been a corresponding wreck of other interests. Every one must feel a sympathy for labor without employment and support, labor made houseless unexpectedly, with some reason to fear that in the coming Winter it would be breadless. With all the suffering and loss consequent on the crisis which Boston had experienced, there would be always means to supply the wants of those suffering without faults of their own. One view of the subject indicated, it seemed to Mr. BANKS, that the general disability of the period would be but temporary. The country was never richer than today, for the agricultural crops were estimated at a value of two thousand millions of dollars, and the product of manufacturing industry at about fifteen hundred millions. With our means of intercourse with other parts of the world, the enterprise of our merchants, the economy of our families, in fact the economy of families, in fact all persons would infuse into the condition of the country confidence which would enable us in a few months to arise from the fall we had experienced.

The spirit of economy which might be imparted to our national life would enable us speedily to recover from disaster. There could be no just comparison between the condition now and what it was in 1837. The speculations of that period were fruitless, both as regards agriculture and manufactures. Capital in the latter mentioned period was in city lots, whereas now it was invested in the industrial interests of the country. There was in 1837 but $3,000,000 in specie in the whole country, with $149,000,000 of circulation in Bank paper. Now, at least in 1850, according to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, there was $250,000,000 in Specie. Probably there was now as much as $289,000,000 to $176,000,000 of bank notes in circulation. In this State the Banking interest was in a safer condition at present than in 1837, and the confidence of the people in this particular was greater, and the feeling of hostility to the Banks was far less. In regard to the cause of the crisis different people held different views, according to their political bearings, and here Mr. BANKS wished that his purpose was to speak of the policy, and not in reprehension of parties or of men—and also according to their conceptions of monetary affairs. A few leading facts would probably precede other observations Mr. BANKS had to make, and tend to beget a just understanding of our position and a fair elucidation of our difficulties. As an important fact in this connection, it might be said that if this crisis had been deferred another two months, it would not have occurred this year. An opportunity to have transported the agricultural produce from the Valley of the Mississippi, which had yielded nearly double its usual value, to the Atlantic coast, would have constituted such wealth as would have enabled our merchants and people to meet all demands against them. It was, therefore, in some sort, a panic that had produced the difficulty. Mr. BANKS would not discuss the cause of the panic, but that which had contributed materially to bring it about. Among other things, the facts were to be recognized that the Government of this country was a power; that the Government had both an open and a tacit influence—it had duties which it could not avoid, and responsibilities which it had to meet. The common opinion that the inflation of the currency was the sole cause of the extravagance of the times both in expenditure and in trade, must be taken with some qualification. There were other and deeper causes to which we might not only attribute public and private extravagance in the ordinary expenses of life and in the extent of our business relations; but to which we might also attribute leading blame in the inflation of the currency. Paper money must have breathed into it the breath of life, otherwise it could not go alone. It cannot endow itself with life, but a vitality must be imparted to it whether it is produced by the people or by the Government. Measures may be devised to give the currency of the country a greater stability by limiting its issues upon its specie capital. There were fifty millions of dollars of bank notes in circulation of the denominations of five dollars and under; and the time was not far distant when there would be a concurrence in the adoption of permanent measures that will tend to the substitution of gold and silver in the hands of the people for the small notes they now hold in compensation for their labor, and that would tend more than any other event to give stability of a solid character to our currency. There was a disposition current to retain gold and silver. People parted with every other product with pleasure, but the precious metals they retained as long as possible. Gold and silver for the pay of labor, and bank-notes of the higher denominations for commercial purposes, would be everywhere comfortable and safe *media* of value. In 1853 a new Administration undertook the cares of Government in this Union, and found us with an expenditure of $54,000,000, and on the 1st of July, of that year, a surplus of gold and silver in the Treasury of $21,000,000. This state of things was the inevitable result of our commercial and financial system. The expenditure of the Government must either have been largely increased, or an alarming, if not fatal, accumulation in the National Treasury must have been inevitable; and that this accumulation in 1857, after a heavy payment of national debt, would reach the sum of $30,000,000. On the 1st July, 1858, the surplus in the Treasury, as estimated, would reach the amount of $44,000,000. Such a condition of the public finances would be as fatal to the interests of the country as it would be to the integrity of the Government.

This latter was the first aspect in which the circumstance presented itself to the Administration of that year. It had to choose between an increase of expenditures or the reduction of the Revenue; and being concurrent with the traditions of the Democratic Party the Administration represented, as well as with the interests of the country, such reduction was decided on. Mr. GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, was then the Secretary of the Treasury, and his administration of the duties had never been surpassed, and his interest in the success of national industry prompted him to the thorough consideration of the plan of reorganizing the Revenue system. His purpose was to secure economy in the public expenditure and also the prosperity of every branch of American industry. There were in the Tariff of 1846, eight schedules and he proposed to reduce them to two—the first paying a duty of 25 per cent. and the second embracing articles admitted free of duty, which were chiefly raw materials used in the manufactures of this country. The last schedule contained 208 specifications, on which had been levied a duty of from 10 to 30 per cent. and which duty to this extent was a tax upon our manufacturing industry without any benefit to the people or the Treasury. The reduction of the duty from 30 to 25 per cent. on the first schedule, would have diminished the revenue $43,000,000 a year. The 210 articles in the second or free list, would have caused a further reduction of $8,000,000, leaving but $5,000,000 in the Treasury. In 1855, when the Tariff was to go into operation, the effect on the country would have been the disbursement of $15,000,000 that year, instead of an accumulation of $30,000,000 in the Treasury. In 1857 it would have relieved the manufacturing interest of $8,000,000 each year, and the people of the burden of the duties paid on their imports, of $4,500,000. These two items of reduction from the two years preceding 1857 would have shown a difference of $25,000,000 saved to the people, instead of being in the National Treasury. Such was the character of the measure of Mr. GUTHRIE, which was assailed on the ground that it was a departure from the principle of the Act of 1846, and a protective measure. It was defended on the principle that it was a measure for the revenue, with incidental protection to American industry, and in that view that it was like every tariff which had been established since the commencement of the Government, and that it improved the example set by the nations of Europe, and was a move nearly approaching to free trade. Mr. BANKS, after explaining the provisions of the English and French Tariffs, said that almost the last public declaration made by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL in Parliament was, that in a service of forty years he had never approached the subject of the Revenue Imports, without endeavoring to strengthen the principle that raw materials should have been furnished the manufacturers free of duty. ROBERT RANTOUL, the most eminent man of his day for his knowledge of matters of trade, in his speech in Congress in 1851, advocated the enlargement of the free list, and the admission of raw materials as an element of freedom in trade, and of prosperity in American industry. But the true character of Mr. GUTHRIE's measure was not to be determined by the aspect in which it was regarded as a free-trade or protective measure—for it might be made either as the Government choose, and in whatever direction it moved it would not leave the industry of the country to the constant apprehension of change. With raw materials admitted free of duty, no system of revenues adequate to the expenses of the Government could be adopted which would not leave the established manufacturers of this country to meet and undersell any other people in the markets of the world. The temptation in a period like this, Mr. BANKS said, was strong to recur to the ancient principles and counsels upon the subject of protection, but it would be well to remember that any extreme measure adopted in a crisis like the present would be overthrown by the return wave which comes back in a season of great prosperity. What the industry of the country needed most was stability, and this would be most certainly found in the principle of the admission of raw manufacturing material free of duty, with such incidental protection as might be superadded to the import o manufactured articles as would meet the expenses o the Government. That might be twenty-five or thirty per cent. or more, as the people determine. The stability which industry demanded could be obtained by the substitution of specie for *ad valorem* duties for a hundred or two hundred articles where specific duties could be substituted for *ad valorem* without detriment to the interests of the country, and without a departure from the principles of incidental protection which had been recognized by every tariff since the Revolution. Mr. BANKS instanced the article of Iron, which had risen from forty-six dollars to seventy-two dollars in five years, as an article in which an *ad valorem* duty was essential, and there were many others, he said, in the same category. Mr. BANKS continued to demonstrate that the manufacturing interests of the country had a right to incidental protection. In 1790 they were confined to the hearth-stones of the people, but in 1857 they involved an interest of fifteen hundred millions of dollars. This principle had been recognized by the tariff bill of Mr. GUTHRIE. It had the sanction of Gen. PIERCE's Cabinet, and received the approval of the New-England manufacturers and the Iron-masters of Pennsylvania. There was not a Democrat in the Northern States who would not have gladly yielded his consent to its passage. It would have saved to the manufacturers of this country sixteen millions of dollars, without detriment to the country, and relieved the treasury of its accumulated specie. Mr. GUTHRIE's bill had the approval of the President; how did it fail? The Southern men assailed it as a measure of protection, as a departure from the principle of the act of 1856. The Government faltered in its support, and the public and Congress had the Nebraska bill instead of the Tariff fastened on the political contests of the country from that day until this. The manner in which President PIERCE retired from the support of the Tariff bill, and the steps taken by him with that object, were described by Mr. BANKS in a strictly historical shape, and with the most temperate expression relative to the effect of this policy on the country. It was stated that the United States had not more than a tithe of the South American trade, which was principally in raw materials, but left it to a monopoly by England and other nations. The reciprocal policy adopted between this country and Canada was reviewed in specific detail to exhibit its advantages over the more narrow policy which affected us in our relations with our South American neighbors. The policy of Mr. GUTHRIE would have given us all we required in the latter instance. A question on the policy of giving land grants to Railroads, and on the sectional manner in which the grants were conferred, occupied the speaker for nearly half an hour. The result of this policy had been to withdraw capital from a more legitimate investment, and a consequent inflation of the currency, which led to its sudden contraction, was the immediate cause of our present difficulties. The expenses of the Government, and the disturbed condition of the country on account of the Slavery question, were next alluded to. He said that the people and the Government were blind, deaf and dead to everything involving their character, and would remain so just so long as Freedom and Slavery were the issue. The city corporation and personal extravagances were also alluded to, and the ladies very gallantly defended against the imputation that they were preeminently one of the causes of the present depression. He summed up this part of the subject by saying that on the Governmentitse f, which is the source of power, seen and unseen, and which forms the customs of a community and moulds the habits of a people, the major blame rested. The futility of the labor of proving that Slavery was recognized by the Constitution, was discussed with much power but in very temperate language, and Mr. BANKS closed by quoting CURRAN's very eloquent apostrophe to the dawning of freedom.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Primary Nominations.

The Democratic Judicial Convention met a Tammany Hall last evening, and made the following nominations:

Supreme Court—Long Term.—Daniel P. Ingraham.
Supreme Court—Short Term.—Josiah Sutherland.
Superior Court.—Judges Bosworth and Pierpoint.
Common Pleas.—Henry H. Hilton.
Recorder.—George C. Barnard.
District-Attorney.—Peter B. Sweeny.
Surrogate—Edward C. West.
Judge of Marine Court—Florence McCarthy.

Messrs. Ingraham, Bosworth, Pierpoint, and McCarthy, were nominated by acclamation.

Three ballots were had for candidate for the short term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Sutherland received 43 votes, Mr. Robinson, 30, and Mr. West, 21, and 7 scattering. The last ballot stood:

Sutherland	62	Scattering	3
Robinson	45		

The nomination of Mr. Sutherland was then made unanimous.

There was only one ballot for Recorder. It stood thus:

George C. Barnard	42	Robert Smyth	22
James M. Smith	27	Col. Haskett	13

The nomination of Mr. Barnard was made unanimous.

The opponent of Mr. Hilton was Mr. Moncrief, but the former was selected on the first ballot.

Two ballots were cast for District-Attorney, as follows:

	1st Bal.	2d Bal.
Peter B. Sweeney	55	58
Edward C. West	46	51
Henry H. Morange	4	—
Jonas B. Phillips	1	—

The nomination of Mr. P. B. Sweeney was made unanimous.

The contest for Surrogate was animated and protracted.

The final vote resulted in the election of Edward C. West, over Messrs. Dyckman and Robinson, his opponents.

Republican Senatorial Nominations.

The Republican Senatorial Convention met last evening. The Fourth District Convention met at the corner of Broadway and Franklin-street. Delegates from the First, Eighth and the Fourteenth Wards, which comprise the District, were present. Dr. Snodgrass, of the Seventh Ward, was chosen Chairman, and Mosely Lyon, of the Sixth Ward, Secretary. C. C. Nott, Daniel L. Petty and Samuel A. Childs were nominated. An informal *viva voce* vote resulted as follows:

Nott	14	Childs	3
Petty	7		

A Committee of one from each Ward was then appointed to confer with other parties, and the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of such Committee.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Convention met at No. 659 Broadway. F. J. Ottarson in their chair, and J. W. Farr, Secretary. Joseph B. Varnum, of the Fifteenth Ward, was nominated on the first ballot, which was as follows:

Varnum	9	Blank	1
Geo. W. Blunt	2		

Mr. Varnum was declared unanimously nominated, and a Committee was appointed to notify him of the result.

Hon. Abijah Mann's Letter of Acceptance.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I possess your letter of the 13th current as Chairman of the American Convention and the Republican Convention respectively of the Second Senatorial District, informing me of my nomination at a joint Convention of the delegates of both parties, held on the 9th of this month, as their candidate for Senator at the ensuing election, and desiring my acceptance.

For this distinguished expression of the confidence of my fellow-citizens I am profoundly grateful, and the more grateful because it comes freely and unsolicited on my part. In accepting this nomination, by the current action of the two Conventions, I beg leave to remark that I do it the more cordially because I am sure that the great objects and purposes of both the parties represented are identical and consistent—both having in view the same general ends—the security of the rights and liberties of the people, and the promotion of the welfare of our common country by every lawful means, especially to secure the full and unbiased exercise of the elective franchise and the choice of our rulers, from the frauds and violence which have of late too often prevailed.

For this purpose a well guarded Registry Law seems to me to be the appropriate remedy, against which no fair objection can be maintained.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully and faithfully yours,
A. MANN, Jr.

E. J. Warlock, Esq., Chairman of the American Convention; R. H. HUNTLEY, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Convention.

Correction by Dr. Snodgrass.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the points of my speech, in the Republican Central Committee, against the resolution intended to influence the Governor adversely to the call of an extra session of the Legislature, I am misrepresented, (unintentionally, I doubt not,) by being made to say that His Excellency "*would surely be swayed by the money speculators, who had been sent to prevail upon him.*"

Now, Sir, my remarks were the furthest possible from such an uncharitable offensiveness of tone, or any such a charge against Governor KING, or the persons understood to have been urging him to call an extra session. It is not my habit to address myself to such grave and solemn questions in unguarded language of denunciation, such as that attributed to me, as touching "money speculators," by whom the Governor was to be "surely swayed." Not being cognizant of any such fact, it would have been unjust, as well as reckless, to make such a statement, nor did I make it.

The aim of my rewarks, on the occasion referred to, was to persuade from a step which I was inclined to believe would have no effect upon Governor KING, for several reasons, which were intended for the ears of my political associates, and which it would be out of place and taste to repeat to the general reader. I called attention to the probability of that happening which the reports of the proceedings of the merchants' meeting, in next morning's TIMES, showed to have actually taken place, viz.: the action of prominent and influential Republicans, in favor of a course the very opposite of what the resolution of the Central Committee has recommended. Whether or not the sequel has justified the wisdom of my views, as well as the correctness of my prophecy, I will leave the reader to determine.

By permitting me to set myself right in a matter which derives its importance from the crisis to which it relates—during which I trust my patriotism may continue to control my partisanism—you will confer a favor on

Your friend,
J. E. SNODGRASS.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN

Will sell their large WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL for cash.

All kinds of money taken.

No. 314 Broadway,
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Mr. GEORGE PENABERT, having returned from Paris, would be happy to see his friends at FREDRICKS' Photographic Temple of Art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This pleasant and prosperous place of amusement is having a great run with G. L. AIKEN's new Drama from "Conr's" celebrated story of "Bion the Wanderer." Night after night the house is crowded to overflowing. It is to be repeated this evening with the Drama of the "Flying Dutchman" and the comic Drama of "Robert Macaire." Go early, if you would have a good place. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss JULIA DALY, and all the Company re to appear.

[Advertisement.]

THE SECRET.—"You are looking uncommonly well to-day, Charley; I declare, quite handsome—have you been in the country?" "No, but I have just visited the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and bought one of KNOX's fashionable Fall hats, and that, I suppose, has made the improvement. Isn't it a handsome tile?" "It is the most elegant thing I have seen this season; I'll get one myself." Go thou, reader, and do likewise.

[Advertisement.]

FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS.—A few applications of this exquisite preparation will remove all eruptions and freckles from the skin. For washing Infants and Children, mothers will find it invaluable for preventing chafing, &c., and promoting health, delicacy and beauty. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., No. 305 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

IF YOU WANT TO LAUGH—Go and see the exceedingly amusing and remarkably skillful Carlo Family, in their new pantomime at Barnum's Museum. They produce it this afternoon and this evening, at which times the Welsh Nightingale also warbles through her lyrical entertainment. The Aquaria is still the great wonder at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For nearly a quarter of a century the press of the civilized world has teemed with proofs of the efficacy of these remedies in bilious disorders, complaints of the stomach and bowels, salt rheum, and skin disorders. Their wonderful properties are unchallenged.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 17.

I.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS—Full Particulars of the Events of the Week—Suspension of all the City Banks—How the Panic affects the Trades, Business, Domestic Economies, &c.
II.—THE PANIC—1837 and 1857.
III.—THE NILE—Incidents of Eastern Travel.
IV.—LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA.
V.—AFFAIRS IN CHILI—From our Correspondent.
VI.—FROM WASHINGTON—From our Correspondent.
VII.—IMPORTANT FROM INDIA—Full Particulars of Recent Events.
VIII.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK.
IX.—PLAIN ADVICE TO ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE—Suited to the Times.
X.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Crisis at Last—The Bank Suspension—The English in India—Who Spends the Money?—Effects of the Pressure on Politics—An Omission worth Noting.
XI.—RETURNS OF THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.
XII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of Markets—Movements of Breadstuffs.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for $2
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The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. TWO COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HARD TIMES! CHEAP FOR CASH!!
CURTAIN GOODS
AND
WINDOW SHADES
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway,

have, in consequence of the rise in money, marked down their stock of BROCATELLES, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c., and invite the attention of all economisers. Cheap for cash is now the order.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and the best. Price, with iron stand complete, $100. This machine is adapted to perform a greater variety of work, in better style, than any family sewing machine before the public, and is unsurpassed in finish and beauty. Also, all the standard sewing machines so well known and so highly approved for all manufacturing purposes. For sale by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial crisis, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

NOTICE.
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding State taken at par.

We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR
Southern and Western trade,
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

BAD TEA, BAD COFFEE, SUGAR EXTRAVAGANTly dear, is the cry all over the City. Now, to remedy this, we would recommend you to the stores of Mr. DICKEY, the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113 Bowery, or to his up-town store, the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, in 9th-av., corner of 19th-st. At either of these establishments you may rely upon economical and honorable dealing.

BELOW COST. BELOW COST. BELOW COST.
Tremendous sacrifice in carpeting, oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, door-mats, floor-druggets, mattings, &c., to retire from business. J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 28th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of articles, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY—COMPRISING BRACElets, pins, ear-rings, necklaces, studs, &c. Jet and gold cross ear-rings and pins. Jet ornaments of all descriptions, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

CORNING—HOYT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Lot Jones, Mr. SAMUEL B. CORNING, of Bergen County, N. J., to Miss ROXENNA M. HOYT, granddaughter of the late John Morrison, of this City.

DAVISON—MCCREA.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 225 West 25th-st., by Rev. John Brash, Mr. FRANK DAVISON to LIZZIE KIRK, eldest daughter of William McCrea, Esq., all of this City.

THORNE—MATTHEWS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 16, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. A. S. Leonard, JOHN R. THORNE to LAVINIA MATTHEWS, all of this City.

MILLER—HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER to ELIZABETH, daughter of L. M Hoffman.

BROWN—EATON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of Dr. Edward Bayard, uncle of the bride, by Rev. Dr. George L. Prentis, GEORGE BROWN, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., to Miss HARRIET EATON, only daughter of the late Daniel Cady Eaton, Esq.

GRIFFITTS—ROGERS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857, by Rev. Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, D. D., ROBERT SMITH GRIFFITTS to MARY DARDEN, daughter of A. Robertson Rodgers.

BARTON—ELMENDORF.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. J. Elmendorf, WM. B. BARTON to ELSIE A., daughter of Levi Elmendorf.

COATS—AUCHINCLOSS.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D. D., JAMES COATS, Jr., of Paisley, Scotland, to SARAH ANN, daughter of John Auchincloss.

WEAVER—WALL.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. E. L. James, MICHAEL WEAVER, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA A., daughter of Wm. Wall, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

BLISS.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, JOHN BLISS, aged 62 years and 3 months.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 90 Columbia-st.

REQUA.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 16, LANA, relict of the late James Requa, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 249 Spring-st.

GAVEY.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 16, 1857, Capt. JOHN HENRY GAVEY, (native of the Isle of Guernsey,) aged 40 years and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Thomas, Daniel, William and Joseph F. Gavey, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 348 West 26th-st., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, Mrs. MARGARET SMITH, aged 61 years and 10 days.

Her friends are requested to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, I. S. Hallenbeck, No. 18 West 54th-st. Her remains will be taken to Athens, N. Y., for interment.

WOOD.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 16, IDA ISABEL, daughter of William H. and Caroline M. Wood, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 127 Amity-st., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1½ P. M.

DEADY.—On Monday, Oct. 12, MERCY A. GREEN, wife of Daniel Deady, and only daughter of John and Mary A. Green, aged 24 years, 4 months and 22 days.

Her remains were interred in Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster, Penn.

☞ Philadelphia and Chester Co. papers please copy.

A CARD.

In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.

Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.

The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer

BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
For 85 cents.
CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDERCLOTHES,
For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.
DRESSING ROBES,
Costing $22 to $28, for $16 to $20.
MORNING JACKETS
For $5; cost $7 50 to $8.
HALF-HOSE,
Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 to $2 50 a dozen.
ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,
costing $15 to import, for $10.
SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,
from 25 cents upwards.
ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,
selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.
FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,
cost $2 50 to import, for $2.

A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.

One price, and for cash only.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 10, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

BEFORE PURCHASING,

The public are respectfully requested to examine our large and truly magnificent stock of

SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASS WARE,
BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.,

which we are determined to sell
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
and as low as they can be bought anywhere in the United States.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st. New-York.

TREES AND PLANTS.

The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1857.
The new, grand and romantic Fairy Spectacle, entitled
BOREAS.
Pronounced by all as unequaled success.
Even in this establishment.
THE RAVENS and ROLLA
To commence with the Ballet of
LA SYLPHIDE.
La Sylphide..... Signorina Rolla
Followed by the new pantomime of
BOREAS.
With entirely new and original gorgeous scenery, machinery, magical changes, tricks, costumes, &c.
Characters by the wonderful RAVELS, and their Great Double Company.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the present financial crisis, and in order to enable even the most economical to witness this extraordinary spectacle, the Management has determined to throw open the whole splendid stage, at 7½ cents fare for both. Title perfect, unincumbered, and warranty deeds given. Situation on high ground, very healthy, and commanding a beautiful view for many miles around. Planked sidewalks and ornamental trees line the streets. Taxes very low. J. H. BONN, sole proprietor, No. 239 Broadway, corner Barclay st., third floor, room No. 45½.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss Laura Keene..... Sole Lessee and Directress.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1857,
first representation this season of Palgrave Simpson's grand romantic drama, in three acts, entitled
THE BLACK BOOK.
Wolf, Demon of the Harts..... Mr. Jordan
Hans Caspar a supposed Idiot..... Mr. Wheatleigh
Baron Kakewurm..... Mr. Burnett
Gütterschenkel..... Mr. Peters
Mima..... Miss C. Thompson | Countess..... Miss Wells
To conclude with
THE QUIET FAMILY.
Mr. Benj. Bibbs..... Burnett
Mr. Barnaby Bibbs..... Jefferson
On Monday evening next—An original comedy of the Times, entitled
SPLENDID MISERY,
written expressely for and adapted to the peculiar character of Miss Keene's Star Company by one of the literati of our city, will be produced with new local scenery, appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.
Balcony chairs, dress circle and parquette....Fifty cents
Orchestra chairs..... Seventy-five cents
Family circle..... 25 cents | Private boxes.....$4 and $5

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall..... Sole Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Mr. F. B. Conway..... Stage Manager
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to begin with overture at 7.
Second week of the
GRAND RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17,
will be presented, in compliance with the wishes of many patrons of the Broadway Theatre, the grand ballet of
FAUST,
with its superb scenery, splendid costumes, magnificent appointments, and supported by the unrivalled Ronzani Ballet Troupe, under the immediate supervision of Signor Domenico Ronzani; Mlle. Louise Lamoureux and Sig. Filippo Baratti will dance their celebrated grand Pas de Deux in the gorgeous Palace Scene.
Previous to the ballet, the favorite comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY YET.
Ruy Gomez..... Mr. F. B. Conway
Duchess..... Mrs. F. B. Conway
A new grand ballet entitled THE GOLDEN HORSE is in active preparation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17,
DECIDED SUCCESS AND SECOND NIGHT
of PLANCHE'S exquisite and most interesting drama,
PAST AND PRESENT.
First night of an entirely new petite comedy,
A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
Mr. Blake..... Walcot, Mr. G. Holland. Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Norton, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon. Mrs. Allen, &c., in original characters.
MR. LESTER,
having recovered from his illness, will make his first appearance on Monday evening in an entirely New Comedy, written by O. S. LELAND, Esq., entitled
CAPRICE:
OR, LOVER AND HUSBAND.
Other novelties in active preparation.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MISS CUSHMAN
will, by express desire, appear in her unrivalled personation of MEG MERRILES,
the brilliant success of which wonderful delineation has never been equalled on the stage.
SATURDAY—GUY MANNERING; or, The Gipsey's Prophecy.
Meg Merriles..... Miss Cushman
The other characters by the principal members of this excellent company. With the new farce of
MY WIFE'S DENTIST.
On MONDAY—New play, with new scenery and appointments, called
THE ACTRESS OF PADUA,
in which Miss Cushman will sustain the principal character.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
CHATHAM-ST.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager..... A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 3d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6¾; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 17, will commence with
BION THE WANDERER.
After which FLYING DUTCHMAN.
To conclude with ROBERT MACAIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..35 cents | Pit..... 12 cents
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17,
Will be acted Shakespeare's Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
Richard..... Mr. E. Eddy
DON JUAN.
To conclude with the drama entitled the
BLEEDING NUN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE GRAND AQUARIA, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, AND THE CARLO FAMILY.—SATURDAY, Oct. 17, this AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, as well as this EVENING at 7½, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE in "THE LADY'S DREAM," a novel and highly unique entertainment; after which THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, or, THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN, performed by THE CARLO FAMILY, in the most diverting and brilliant manner. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

EMPIRE HALL—No. 596 BROADWAY.
On MONDAY, Oct. 12, and during the week at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock grand original series of paintings illustrative of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
produced from private drawings and sketches, furnished by Dr. KANE and officers, vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS,
with a description by Mr. WILLIAM MORTON, who won for himself an enviable reputation through his devoted attachement to Dr. KANE, as also for being
THE DISCOVERER OF THE OPEN POLAR SEA.
Several of the most interesting relics of this ever-memorable expedition will be exhibited, among which is
THE CELEBRATED DOG "ETAH,"
the only survivor of more than two hundred used during their journeyings;
THE PEACOCK FLAG,
carried further North and further South than any other flag in the world;
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC DRESSES,
Rifle, Kayak, Sledge Runner of the Faith, presents to Mr. MORTON, &c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2, to commence at 3. Admission 25 cents, children half-price.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6¾ P. M on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3¾ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.—AMERICAN INSTITUTE—CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Annual Address will be delivered in the Palace by
HON. NATHANIEL P. BANKS,
of Massachusetts, on
TUESDAY EVENING next, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE TO THE EXHIBITORS.—REPORTS OF THE PREMIUM COMMITTEE.—The Awards of the various Juries, as far as received, and confirmed by the Premium Committee, will be announced THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION
of
BRITISH ART
Will be opened on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at the new galleries of the National Academy of Design in 10th-st., one door from Broadway. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. RUSSELL, Chinese Buildings, No. 659 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

262 EAST 13TH-STREET, between 2d and 3d avs. Rented for $1,000. No. 277 East 13th-st., Rented for $700. HOUSES AND lots in East 13th-st.—On account of the owner being in want of money he offers for sale two houses and lots in East 13th-st., at a great bargain. They are in the best condition, and bring in a rental of $1,700 per annum. They will be sold separately or together, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. This is an opportunity for a safe investment but seldom to be met with, and persons who will take the trouble to learn the price will at once see that this is no humbug, as the houses must be sold by Nov. 1. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 422 Broome-st., near Broadway.

$1.000.—ONE HALF, OR IF BUILT upon, the whole on mortgage, will buy one of 22 plots of ground, each containing 6 lots of 25x100 feet, within 45 minutes ride from the City Hall by ferry and stage, at 7½ cents fare for both. Title perfect, unincumbered, and warranty deeds given. Situation on high ground, very healthy, and commanding a beautiful view for many miles around. Planked sidewalks and ornamental trees line the streets. Taxes very low. J. H. BONN, sole proprietor, No. 239 Broadway, corner Barclay st., third floor, room No. 45½.

A BETTER INVESTMENT THAN BANK DEPOSITS!—Four good plain 2½-story brick houses and lots in Brooklyn (title perfect and no incumbrances) will be sold very low for cash, separately or together, if applied for soon, to the subscriber, No. 7 Wall-st.
Also, a very nice little cottage-house and lot, in a genteel neighborhood in South Brooklyn, will be sold at a great reduction from its value and cost. Apply soon.
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and finished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN stone front, situated very pleasantly in 29th-st., near 5th-av., in fine order, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FOR SALE, the three-story high basement brick house, No. 46 East 28th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, IN AUDUBON Park, Carmansville, a furnished house well adapted for a gentleman and his wife. On the right of the hall on the first floor is a good-sized parlor with dining room connected with folding doors; on the left in a wing is the kitchen with good pantries, etc.; on the second story are four good-sized chambers with closets. There are half an acre of ground handsomely laid out, a good stable, with harness room, carriage house, and finished room for the man. Outside windows are fitted nearly all over the house. There are two large cisterns of soft water and a well of hard water on the premises. The house is of the Italian villa style of architecture, and the situation and neighborhood unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York. The Hudson River Railroad station at 152d-st., is less than five minutes' walk from the house. Possession given Nov. 1. Apply to L. HAYWARD, No. 45 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE and out-buildings, with about 5 acres of highly cultivated ground; fruit trees, excellent water, healthfully and finely situated, on Scotland-st., near North Orange Depot. Address J. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, Parlor, basement, and third stories: all modern improvements, location healthy, neighborhood unsurpassed, on south side of 49th-st., third house east of 8th-av. cars. Inquire on the premises of Mrs. LANE.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSBURG, PART OR THE whole of a first-class new brick house, with modern improvements, and garden, near South 10th-st. Ferry. Pleasant home for a young couple or small family. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately, with furniture, if required. Apply to S. L., Box No. 3,188 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE three-story dwelling-house No. 60 East 27th-st., near 4th-av. The house is in perfect order, has all the modern improvements, and can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-PLACE, 4th-st.; rent low. also, FURNITURE FOR SALE. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 192 BLEECKER-st., until the first day of May next; possession given immediately. Inquire of the chief clerk at the office of the Metropolitan Police, No. 88 White-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A HOUSE on 24th-st., near 9th av., with all the modern improvements, completely and finely furnished, to rent until May 1, at the rate of $600 per annum, to a family of unexceptional respectability and having no small children. Inquire from 10 to 11 A. M., of JOHN V. PATTON, at No. 53 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE WHOLE or part of a first class elegantly furnished house, eligibly situated on Murray Hill. To an approved tenant, for six months or longer, advantageous terms will be offered. Address A. B. C., this office.

TO LEASE—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on 5th-av., with stable. Address Box No. 307 Post-Office.

STEADY POWER,—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, between 6th and 37th sts. and the 2d and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $700. Address Box No. 805 Post-Office.

STABLE-ROOM WANTED.—TWO STALLS IN a private or club-stable, within a few blocks of 5th-av. and 36th-st. Address, with price and particulars, J. J., Box No. 404 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY: suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family, may be had for one or two single gentlemen, with an European lady; the house is near to the cars and Wall-st. ferry, with a large well furnished room with gas and baths. Address, with real name only and place of business, GORDON, *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 229 HICKS-st., near Grace Church. A pleasant and third-story front room, overlooking the bay, would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A family of four, including two children, near the Fulton or South Ferry. Terms must be moderate, and rooms not over two flights from dining room. Address C. W. G., Box No. 2,658, and state terms.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

A VERY PLEASANT PARLOR FLOOR and rooms in suites or single, to let with or without parlor board, and private table, in a first-class brown-stone house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Apply at 36 East 35th-st. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

FURNISHED BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET and furniture sold at a great deduction; will rent the furniture if desired; the house is nearly filled with boarders, and is in a fine location near St. John's Park. Ill-health compels me to sell out. Address W. M. M., *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD can be had at No. 64 Varick-st., near St. John's Park. The house has recently been opened. Terms to correspond with the times. References exchanged.

MUSICAL CARDS.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, during October, and Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES—PACKED EXpressely for presents. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Esopus, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PANIC.
The unavoidable delays of publishing having been overcome there will be issued positively on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
A BRIEF AND POPULAR ACCOUNT OF ALL THE FINANCIAL PANICS AND COMMERCIAL REVULSIONS
in the United States, from 1690 to 1857, including a particular account of the two great revulsions of
1837 and 1857.
BY MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
The contents of this timely publication are as follows:
CHAP. I.—PANICS AND REVULSIONS BEFORE 1811—Revulsions of 1690—1748—1760—Suspension of Specie Payments by the Bank of England in 1797—Panic of 1798 in the United States—Revulsions of 1808 and 1815.
CHAP. II.—EVENTS PRECEDING THE GREAT CRASH OF 1837—General Jackson's War Against the United States Bank—Veto of the Re-Chartering Bill—Removal of the Deposits—Inflation of 1835 and 1836 in England and the United States—Imports and Exports to 1837—Strikes and Trades-Unions.
CHAP. III.—DISASTERS JUST PRECEDING THE GREAT REVULSION OF 1857—Great Fire of 1835—Short Crops of 1835-'36—Importations of Wheat, 1836-'37—The Specie Circular of July, 1836—Beginning of the Pressure.
CHAP. IV.—PROGRESS OF THE PRESSURE—Scarcity of Money—One per cent. considered enormous—Interesting Extracts from the papers of the day—The Flour Riots.
CHAP. V.—THE GREAT CRASH AT LAST—Prostration of the Planting interest—The Crash in New-York—Curious Extracts from the Newspapers—Nicholas Biddle to the rescue—Deputations of New-York Merchants to the President—Universal Bankruptcy—Hard Cash at the Custom-House—The Jokes of the Crisis—The Reign of Shinplasters—Hard times for five years.
CHAP. VI.—OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN AS TO THE CAUSES OF THE REVULSION—Opinions of Martin Van Buren, Nicholas Biddle, Daniel Webster, James Gordon Bennett.
CHAP. VII.—THE GREAT PANIC OF 1857—Chronicle of the Events of the past eight weeks—Incidents of the Crisis—Causes of the Revulsion—Various suggestions for the remedy.
CHAP. VIII.—OPINIONS AND SUGGESTIONS OF LEADING MEN UPON THE PRESENT REVULSION—Theodore Parker, H. W. Beecher, Dr. Chapin, Dr. Bellows, Dr. Cheever, Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, H. J. Raymond.
CHAP. IX.—PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR CURING AND ENDURING THE PRESENT TROUBLES.
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The whole in pamphlet form. Price 10 cents. For sale by all booksellers. Ross & Tousey, Wholesale Agents. Copies sent by mail, free of postage for stamps or bills of sound banks of any part of the United States.
J. C. HANEY, Publisher,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR THE TIMES.
PERILS OF FAST LIVING, OR THREE PER CENT. A MONTH.
I'VE BEEN THINKING; OR THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS.
A LONG LOOK AHEAD.
A YEAR OF CONSOLATION (some of us will want more than that.)
THE IMPENDING CRISIS.
A STAR IN THE CLOUDS.
A GOOD TIME COMING. Together with a choice selection of valuable and standard works, for sale at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store, No. 140 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Spruce sts. J. S. ANDREWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY, of respectability, desires a situation as amanuensis, at a moderate remuneration, or in a small family, where the companionship of an intelligent female would be considered an equivalent for board during the Winter. None but those whose social position would render such an arrangement agreeable need respond. Address, with real name and residence, until the 22d inst., MRS. C. MAYHEW, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and trustworthy women, one an English Protestant professed cook; one who thoroughly understands her duties; will assist in the washing. The other is a Scotch girl, who can act in the capacity either of chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse; will assist in the fine washing; their references denote that they are really meritorious and know how to appreciate good situations. Apply, this day or Monday, at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations; one as first rate cook and washer; the other as nurse and plain sewer in a small private family; good City reference from their last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED.—A COLORED CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, having been for nine years with her present employer, desires a situation. Inquire at No. 44 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., 2 to 4 o'clock Friday and Saturday.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes to obtain a situation as good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 20th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 128 Laurens-st., Brooklyn, Saturday and Monday.

A MONTHLY NURSE, JUST DISENGAGED, wishes to make an engagement with some ladies or an invalid gentleman or lady; has long had the charge of the sick; has the best of recommendations from the first physicians and families. Call at No. 154 10th-st., near 4th-av.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO sell Brother Jonathan Patented Furniture Polish, and to dispose of rights on reasonable terms. Apply to the inventor and patentee, at the manufacturing depôt, No. 118½ East 27th-st. JOHN L. BRABYN.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook and to do general housework, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to GEO. JONES, this office.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A CLERK, who writes a good hand; one who has had some experience in a law office preferred. Address Box No. 1,591 New-York Post Office.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY, TEACHING French and German, from the first rudiments of the grammar to the most difficult classic, and experienced also as a teacher of oil painting, drawing, English and Italian, wishes a situation in a family or first-class boarding-school. She is a Protestant, and has good references. Apply to M. B. W. CUSTERN, No. 763 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR PRINCIPAL OF male department of the Public School, village of Jamaica, salary $800. Apply personally, or by letter, for one week, to PIERPONT POTTER, Secretary of Board of Education, Jamaica, L. I. A graduate of New-York City Normal School preferred. None but those well qualified by character, education and experience for such a situation, and who can furnish undoubted testimonials to that effect, need apply.

TEACHER WANTED.—A TEACHER OF French and music is wanted by the 1st of November, in a select boys' boarding school, near the City, to reside in the family. A native of France preferred. Address ALEXANDER, *Times* office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH music, English branches and French, desires a situation either in a school or private family. Address M. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGLISH GOVERNess for a pleasant situation South. One able to teach French and music preferred. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New-York City.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY, NO. 289 BROADWAY, BY RICE & ANDREWS.—Teachers are wanted for the various departments of instruction, North, South, East and West. Information of vacancies for teachers forwarded to us will be liberally paid for, if available. Help one another. Families suited with tutors and governesses, and special advantages are offered to parents seeking boarding schools for their sons or daughters.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON BUILDING, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—A practical agency for supplying the wants of schools and teachers. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; also with pupils, books, apparatus, &c. Teachers wishing desirable positions should apply immediately to
SMITH & BOYD.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DURREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

MONDAY, OCT. 19—THE SALE WILL COMmence of the entire new stock of China and glass at 30 per cent. less than cost. Wood's Building, No. 561 Broadway.
C. C. LEIGH.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS.
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,800 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenelille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenelille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Brochè Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Brochè LONG SHAWLS.
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Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenelille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
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Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
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Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS.
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1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS,
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
EVERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paris Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 a pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.
250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
The balance of bankrupt stock at prices quoted in former advertisements.
IN ADDITION:
40,000 yards of fashionable DRESS GOODS, bought by me for cash, at
Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co.'s large cash Auction Sale on Wednesday,
amongst which may be found
Cases of Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton new Fall De Laines at 18.; manufacturer's price 25c.
12,000 yards Valencia high-colored PLAIDS, 12½ cents; cost 32c. to import.
17,000 yards shaded CASHMERES, 18¾c., worth 3s.
12,000 yards Scarlet and Black CASAMERES, 1s.
14,000 yards Satin Striped MOHAIRS, 18¾c., worth 4s.
16 Lots high-colored plaid SILKS, 3s. 6d., cheap.
And numerous other lots never before offered in my store, and in no instance over fifty cents on the dollar.
Ladies, call early, before the great rush commences.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

A CARD.
AUCTION PRICES.
FOR CASH.
At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
promptly at private sale for CASH.
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WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE
RETAIL STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
WILLIAM WITTERS
Will sell,
At auction,
At the store No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer,
Commencing on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
and continuing every subsequent day until the whole is disposed of

THAT VALUABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Recently belonging to the late firm of
LANE & PORTER,
Consisting of
SILKS, BAREGES, LACES,
SHAWLS LAWNS, EMBROIDERIES,
DE LAINES, LINENS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, HOSIERY, CLOAKS,

and every article in the trade usually kept in first-class houses. The whole to be sold in small lots to suit the

WANTS OF RETAIL BUYERS.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
By Maj. M. HENRY.

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock in their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, consisting, in part, of beds and mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, cutlery, crockery, rosewood etageres, parlor suites; rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, &c.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

At private sale, two iron safes, Herring's and Macfarland's make.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF OVER $10,000

WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, MAGNIFICENT GOLD WATCH, DIAMOND BRACELET AND PIN &c.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, general Auctioneers, No. 7 Beekman-st., under the Nassau Bank, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the first-class private residence, 152 West 21st-st., a few doors east of 6th-av., commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, all the magnificent furniture, &c., contained in the house, the whole of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash. Housekeepers and purchasers generally, will find this sale worthy of special attention, as the immense quantity and quality of this furniture claims superiority over any sale that has been made by auction this season. Terms of sale are a cash deposit from every purchaser, and goods to be removed immediately from the premises, for which purpose responsible men will be in attendance. The contents of the house consist in part of rich carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in silk brocatel and velvet, comprising three full suites, with slip covers, all of which together with the entire parlor furniture was made to order three months ago, superb rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with marble top, music cabinet, embroidered stool and cover, rich silk and thread lace curtains, elegant pier mirrors, with marble shelves, two full marble top rosewood etegares, mirror doors, French secretary lined with satinwood, two splendid rosewood secretary bookcases, bronze and ormulu clock, run one year, rich vases, candelabras, six costly chandeliers, French reception chairs, statuary, top center, sofa and pier tables, magnificent collection of paintings, among which are the Immaculate Conception, Transfiguration, &c., elegant chamber and dining-room furniture, rosewood bedsteads, over 30 elegant hair mattresses, elegant bureaus, washstands, French armoires, oval mirrors, consoles, winged wardrobes, embossed and pastile engravings, suites in hair cloth, velvet and sheep skin rugs, superb extension-table with oak dining-room furniture of every description, rich china cut glass, ivory cutlery, silver spoons, forks, urns, sets dining service, &c., also magnificent watch, diamonds, &c. Sale rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND

Bonds, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. farm-mortgage Bonds, 1866, hypothecated.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. 1st-mortgage (first issue) Bonds, 1882, hypothecated.
$3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, due in 1862.
25 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company, $40 each.
50 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, $40 each.
25 shares New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, $100 each.
152 shares United States Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
25 shares City Fire Insurance Company, $70 each.
20 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, $30 each.
50 shares Iowa Land Company, $100 each.
25 shares New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, $100 each.
Next Regular Sale WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21.
Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Special sales every other day.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, BILLIARD TABLE, CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 81 Nassau-st., comprising rosewood, mahogany and other parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture; velvet, Brussels, tapestry, and other carpets; oil-paintings, pictures, mirrors, lace and other window curtains, bedding, stoves, &c., &c.

Also,

One 6¾-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Horace Waters; one rosewood billiard table, with balls, cues, markers, &c., in good order. The whole for absolute sale, by order of the mortgagee. N. B.—The billiard table now on view.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE CATALOGUE SALE OF SECOND-

HAND FURNITURE, postponed on Thursday, will positively take place THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor. Among this assortment may be found about 60 different French and German oval and mahogany frame mirrors, some of which are very large. There are also several velvet and tapestry carpets; two or three parlor suites, in rosewood and brocatel; extension dining tables, rosewood and mahogany bookcases; 200 different kinds of chairs, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofas, couches, dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top centre, side and other tables, office desks, 150 Boston rockers, together with 2 second-hand piano-fortes, and second-hand furniture from a family breaking up housekeeping, &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready early this morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATUR-

DAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, paintings, engravings, etc., removed for convenience of sale, consisting of sofa and chairs in hair cloth, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany marble-top, centre and side tables; do. bureau, washstand, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, chairs and rocking do., Also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, etc.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., all the furniture contained in the said store, viz.: Rosewood parlor-suites, covered in plush and brocatel, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, pier glasses, Brussels carpets, rosewood secretary and bookcases, paintings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of bedroom and dining-room furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, engravings, oak extension tables, do. dining chairs, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of second-hand furniture. The whole to be sold peremptory to the highest bidder.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneer, office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY,

Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over store No. 23 Nassau-st., executor's sale of the large and valuable library of Geo. W. Bruen, deceased, comprising about 500 vols. of standard works on Literature, History, Science and Theology. Among them will be found, Gibbon's History of Rome, Smollet's, Hume's, and Macaulay's History of England; Bancroft's and Bartlett's History of the United States; Thorwall's History of Greece; Prescott's, Swift's, Scott's, Byron's, Irving's and Cooper's complete works; Lunt's Dictionary of Science and Literature; Sparks' Life of Washington; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Layard's Nineveh; Littell's Living Age, and other celebrated works.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2

o'clock, at the Auction Rooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., mortgage sale of excellent household furniture, solid mahogany wardrobe, French bedstead, large pier glass, strong mattress, marble top washstands, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, easy chairs, lace curtains, splendid mahogany table, cane-seat chairs, mahogany parlor chairs, feather beds and bedding, oil-cloth, large lot engravings, oil paintings.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Att'y for Mortgagee.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY,

26th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the Mansion House, stable, and six lots of ground on 54th and 55th sts., commencing 54 feet easterly from northeast corner of Broadway.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers—Office 81 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A SPLENDID BILLIARD

table to be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 17, 1857, at 11 A. M., to the highest bidder. Took the premium at the Fair.

FARM AT AUCTION.—A VALUABLE FARM

to be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises. This farm is located at Ball's Pond, Conn., approachable by Danbury and Norwalk and the Harlem Railroads. It is beautifully situated, with a delightful lake and country view, and would make a magnificent Summer residence, or a fashionable retreat for boarders. The farm contains 110 acres of superior land, very productive, and 500 fruit trees of all the best varieties. It is well watered, and the location healthy. It has one new dwelling, containing sixteen rooms, a commodious farm-house, two barns, wagon-house and other outhouses. Terms accommodating. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st., New-York.

RICHARD WALTERS & CO., GENERAL

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 12, 14 and 16 Henry and 26 Catharine sts., New-York.—Merchandise, household (and other) furniture, and personal property of every description bought and sold, viz.: Merchandise, furniture, carpeting, pianos, watches, diamonds, jewelry, firearms, sewing machines, horses, carriages, wagons, harness, nautical, surveying and surgical instruments, &c. Or money to any amount on satisfactory terms advanced on above. Out-door sales solicited, goods received to be sold on commission, and constantly on hand every description of furniture and other goods.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED

BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO

TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ARTI-

SANS' BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$705,340 73
Overdrafts		14,859 53
Due from Banks		22,525 44
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$67,173 50	
Due from Brokers	6,940 00	
Specie		50,729 31
Cash items, viz.: Checks on other Banks, &c.		68,726 08
Stocks		118,399 99
Bills of Solvent Banks		13,122 00
Loss and Expense Account		8,372 64
Total		$1,002,075 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$600,000 00
Circulation Registered	$100,000	
Less Notes on hand	20,356	79,644 00
Profits		42,952 26
Due to Banks		4,784 63
Due Depositors, on demand		274,694 83
Total		$1,002,075 72

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—NATHAN C. PLATT, President, and CHARLES T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 16th day of October, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

NOTICE

The notes of the Sussex Bank, Newton, N. J.,
The notes of the Farmer's Bank, of Wantage, Deckertown, N. J.,
The notes of the Hacketstown Bank, Hacketstown, N. J.
The notes of the Union Bank, Monticello, N. Y., redeemed at par.
Honesdale Bank, Honesdale, Penn., 1 per cent. discount.

C. A. MORFORD & CO.,
Corner Dey and Greenwich sts., N. Y.

CARD.

Owing to the impossibility of raising money to meet our acceptances as they mature, we have been compelled to suspend payment. We can pay our debts, dollar for dollar, and retain a large surplus, but we must ask an extension of six months.

We therefore respectfully request the holders of our acceptances to present them promptly as they fall due, receive new acceptances, with the same drawers, payable in six months and be paid the interest in advance. The new acceptances will be promptly paid.

BOWERS & BEECKMAN.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS

& BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.,
" Martin & Smith, " Truitt, Brothers & Co.,
" J. & M. Saunders, " Hoskins, Hieskill & Co.,
" Yard, Gillmore & Co., " Lawrence, Stone & Co.,
" Farnham, Kirkham & Co., " Mitchell, Brognard & Co.,
" J. J. Duncan & Co., " Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE

Stockholders and bondholders of this Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, on the evening of Wednesday, 21st October inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to mature a plan for relieving the embarrassments of the Company.

By order of JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCIN-

NATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

$3.000.—$9,000 WANTED ON BOND

and Mortgage at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. The $3,000 on the Bond and Mortgage of an honest farmer on his farm of 110¾ acres in Genesee County, N. Y.; worth $8,000, without any incumbrance. A safe investment. The $9,000 on a first mortgage on New-York City property. Apply to N. MERRILL, No. 71 Wall-st.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE

and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW

JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.

H. AITKEN, Secretary.

GREEN & SEWELL, BANKERS, NO. 29

WALL-ST.—Uncurrent Bank-Notes purchased at best rates.

Gold and Silver for sale.
Land Warrants wanted.

WANTED—BILLS OF THE BANK OF HART-

ford County, and Mercantile Bank of Hartford, at high prices. GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, 29 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL

st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY

BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST PRICES.

Piano-fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, Banjos, Tambourines, Drums, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music paper, and every kind of musical instrument and musical merchandise will be sold at cost price for cash.

This is the largest and best stock ever offered in the country. Our entire wholesale department is also thrown open to the retail trade, at cost prices. There never was, and probably will not be again for many years, such an opportunity to purchase musical goods of all kinds.

Bills of all the New-York State Banks taken in payment.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York,
(Opposite the Park.)

P. S.—Persons ordering from the country will be as liberally and faithfully served as if present.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFAC-

TURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS,

Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.

Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-

FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTUR-

ERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

PIANO-FORTES.—To let or for sale on Installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON, N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO

Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT ROSE-

wood piano-forte, with round corners, iron frames, and all the modern improvements; entirely new, and fully warranted; best City make; worth $275; price $175, at No. 288 Bowery

PIANOS.—WANTED, TEN OR TWENTY PIANOS,

in exchange for selected agricultural lands in Illinois. Address C. L. H., *Times* office.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR

the arrest and conviction of certain parties selling the counterfeit brands of Cigars known as the "Vestvalia," "La Grange" and "Jullien Concert," as the subscriber has the copyright of the above celebrated brands and is determined to prosecute the offenders.

JULIAN ALLEN, No. 130 Water-st.

WANTED—A LOT OR HALF LOT IN A GOOD

location in Greenwood Cemetery. Apply to, or address, J. T. D., Nos. 61 and 62 Merchants' Exchange.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON

and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGE-

MENT.—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

C—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILA-

DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12-M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in Jersey City, 6 P. M.

A. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY

8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peeskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 33rd-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, 27th-st. and 4th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME OF THE NEW-

YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, Oct. 19, the evening express train for Boston, *via* New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 3:10 P. M., instead of 4:20 P. M.

JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON

Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DE-

PARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 317, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Carlisle-st., No. 25—Cedar-st., Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31—Cherry-st., No. 147—Cortlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av. East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 12—East Eighteenth-st., No. 250—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., No. 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 218, 220, 282—Nassau-st., Nos. 72, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—North-st., No. 51, 53, 55—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 138, 139—W. est Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-

CEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AARON B. ROLLINS,
JOHN MASON,
SAMUEL B. ELLIS,
JAMES MARSHALL,
GEORGE WHITE,
} School Officers of the XIth Ward.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT

the Commissary General's Office in this City, corner of Elm and White streets, from this date up to the 24th of October inst., for a site for a State Arsenal, located on or between the Second and Ninth avenues, and between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, which shall be two hundred feet front on the avenue and one hundred feet deep. Title must be unexceptionable, and terms cash on delivery of the deed.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Site for State Arsenal."

B. F. BRUCE,
FRED'K TOWNSEND,
J. HOBART WARD,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

THE TREASURER OF THE FIRE DE-

PARTMENT thankfully acknowledges the receipt of $2063 50 by the hands of Henry H. Howard, Esq., Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, being the net proceeds of the concert given by the Pyne and Harrison Troupe at Burton's Theatre, May 1, 1857.

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer Fire Department Fund.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM

the mines of the Tuscarora Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,

No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR

LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to

AUSTENS,
General Agents,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED

STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER EDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24 1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8 1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday,

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 16.

$5,000	N.Y.State 6s,'73	103⅜	
5,000	N.Y.State 6s,'74	104	
2,000	N.Y.St.5s,1 Z1861	95	
3,500	N. Y. St. 5s, 1858	96	
25,000	do	95⅜	
7,000	N.Y.State 6s,'72	103⅞	
2,000	Ohio State 5s,'60	90	
11,000	Virginia 6s	83	
6,000	Missouri State 6s	68	
28,000	do	c 67	
7,000	do	s3 67½	
1,000	Cal. State 7s '70	58	
500	do	60	
5,000	Cal. S. 7s '75,'60	54	
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	83	
2,000	Erie R Bonds '75	28	
500	do	27	
3,000	Erie Cn. Bds 1871	25	
1,000	do	27	
4,000	Erie R.R. 3d Mt. Bds, 1883.	50¼	
1,000	Hd.Riv.R. 1st M.	71	
3,000	do	72	
1,000	do	73	
1,000	do	75	
114	Gal.&Chic. R. R.	s3 69	
50	do	b3 69	
2,000	Har.RR.1st M.	60	
32,000	Ill.Cen. RR.Bs.	s3 80	
3,000	T.H.& Alton 2d M	35	
1,000	Chi. & R.I. Bds.	80	
10	Bank of New-York.	65	
9	Bank of Commerce.	72	
50	Am. Exchange Bk.	75	
6	do	75½	
100	Canton Company.	s4 14⅜	
300	do	14	
250	do	14⅜	
5	Del.&Hud.CanalCo.	90	
23	do	92	
200	do	96½	
5	do	97	
200	do	96	
25	do	s3 95	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mo. State 6s	67	
1,000	N. Y. State 5s,'60	95	
5,000	N. Y. State 5s,'62.	95	
1,000	N. Y. State 5s,'58	97	
1,000	Cal. State 7s,'75.	56	
1,000	Cal. State 7s,'70.	58	
4,000	Mich. State 6s	80	
2,000	Ill.Cen.R. Bds b3.	60½	
11,000	do	60	
1,000	Erie R. 3d mt. bs.	50½	
200	Canton Co.	14½	
475	Cumb. Coal Co.	7	
100	N.Y. Cent. R. R.	b3 66	
100	do	66	
100	do	s15 65⅝	
50	do	65⅝	
300	Erie Railroad	b30 11⅜	
75	do	11⅝	
110	do	11¾	
200	Cum. Coal Co	b30 7¾	
120	do	7¾	
20	Pac. Ml. St. Co.	c 66	
373	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 66	
100	do	b30 66½	
100	do	b3 66	
268	do	c 65½	
50	do	c 65½	
50	do	s6 65¾	
100	do	b5 66¼	
25	do	66¼	
60	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20	
260	L. C. & Mil. R. R.	7	
5	Erie Railroad	11⅜	
310	do	s3 11⅜	
50	do	b3 11⅜	
50	do	c 11⅜	
395	Hud. River R. R.	14	
5	do	15	
500	Harlem Railroad	36½	
130	Reading Railroad	36	
100	do	s15 36	
100	do	s10 35⅞	
100	do	36¾	
5	N.H. & Hart. R.R.	103	
250	Mich.S. & N. Ind.R.	11½	
10	M. S. & N.I. pf. Stk.	27	
25	do	28	
375	Panama R. R.	70	
100	do	b30 71⅛	
210	Ill. Cen. R. R.	80	
40	do	80½	
150	Clv. & Pitts. R. R.	12	
100	do	12½	
525	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	27½	
100	do	b3 28	
900	do	c 28	
400	do	s10 28	
100	do	b60 30	
50	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	b60 72	
290	do	70	
25	do	70⅜	
100	do	b10 71	
550	do	b60 73	

FRIDAY, Oct. 16—P. M.

Most of the large Banks that held their discount boards this morning were liberal to their dealers. Three of the old Wall-street Banks are reported to have accepted nearly the whole of the offerings, to wit: the America, Union and Merchants.' The American Exchange and Metropolitan did a large business in the way of discounting. They fortunately happen to be better supplied, from their recent position as exclusive redeeming Banks, with Current Funds in the shape of country bank-notes, unavoidable in active trade until the new arrangement at the Clearing-House. This arrangement is now perfected, and the Metropolitan Bank made the common depository of the surplus or reserve of New-York country Bank-Notes, on the same terms and represented by the same form of certificate, as the Bank of America holds in its vault the Gold of the Association. The plan is an admirable one, from its great convenience and perfect safety and simplicity. It virtually renders the Notes Unemployed of all the Banks of the City and State of New-York, equal, for all ordinary trade and banking purposes, to the Reserve of Specie. And nearly the whole of these Notes being actually and undeniably secured at the Bank Department by a pledge of State Stocks, the system approaches as near to Gold itself as it is possible to render the Currency of the State in a condition of temporary suspension of Specie payments. The public are satisfied with it. It will afford timely aid to our internal commerce. It relieves a pressure which had become too intolerable to be longer borne. Nine-tenths of the City Banks are content with it, and the other tenth find the true interest of their dealers, and consequently their own bills discounted, to accord with it. If any of the Country Banks should presume upon it to increase too rapidly or incautiously, they will find themselves in a worse embarrassment than before the suspension, and without the apology of a public necessity for it. Their circulation, based upon the pledges in the Bank Department, cannot be inflated with impunity. These pledges are of two classes, an average of two-thirds in New-York State Stocks, and a few millions in Bonds and Mortgages. And all of these were marketable and equal to hard cash through the hardest trials of the late pressure. We hear, indirectly, that the Bonds and Mortgages recently withdrawn by the return of circulation found even a readier market in the country than the State Stocks in the city, being taken originally at the Department on a wide and secure margin. Most of the remaining Safety Fund Banks are among the most prudently managed in the State, several of them on the Hudson River, who have always redeemed at par in this City, like the Westchester County Bank at Peekskill.

The appearances of relief in money affairs noticed yesterday as growing out of the above arrangement, are gradually on the increase in all departments. They are most prominent on the Stock and the Corn Exchange, and least felt by parties negotiating mercantile paper outside of Bank. The Foreign Exchanges are moved with more freedom, but the first advances in rates after the suspension are not sustained. There are buyers at 100@102½ on London. A leading banking-house settled some credits to-day at 102½. As drawers, this and other standard bankers were asking higher rates, but doing nothing. The facilities in the way of Domestic Exchange and Eastern and Southern Bank-notes, are gradually increasing The terms on Baltimore, however, are less favorable than yesterday, say 95@96. On Philadelphia there is an improvement, 97½@98. Boston, 97½@98; New-England bank-notes, except Rhode Island, 97½; Rhode Island, 95@96; North Carolina, 94; Ohio, 94; Virginia, 95. The business in Gold to-day is large. The California packet delivered $1,383,000 on San Francisco account, and $281,000 from Havana. The latter came very acceptably to some of the Spanish firms whose Sugar payments are maturing this week. Most of the holders of California drafts presented on the bankers took checks current at bank. In other instances Gold was paid out. The quotation for Gold to-day is ¼@1 ℔ cent. premium, buyers, and 2 ℔ cent. sellers, the market so unreliable even for the small premium offered that a good many parcels went directly into bank, on special or general accounts. There were no important mercantile failures reported to-day, but we regret to announce that another of the few remaining Domestic Exchange Banking firms, of long-established credit, suspended payment this afternoon on the drafts of their Western correspondents. We allude to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., until recently a prominent house in Railway negotiations. Indeed, they were among the first of the New-York bankers to enter largely and consistently into the prosecution of the system in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, and had, for several years, the pick of the business in the West, relinquishing it a year or two since, in a large measure, in order to devote their attention more exclusively to their banking correspondents in the same quarter. The announcement of their suspension, after going thus far through the present terrible pressure, will no doubt take the public by surprise. Their wealth was undoubted, and their independent position in respect to the late railway depreciation was supposed to be assured. They have been overtaken, however, from another quarter. Their bills discounted have failed of prompt payment, in the hour of need, to an extent, it is said, which rendered their stoppage to-day imperative. They had not been borrowers, but generally money-lenders on the Street, and this fact rendered doubly embarrassing any attempt to recover themselves, after finding the paper which they had discounted unavailable to a large amount, to meet the rapidly-drawn balances of their correspondents. These balances since the 1st September, we understand, have been reduced about $1,000,000. The stoppage can hardly entail ultimate loss to creditors, most of whom are banks and bankers in Ohio and Indiana. Remittances coming into their hands after to-day will be handed over to other parties.

The further improvement in the Stock Market to-day extended over nearly the entire list. The greatest advance was in Delaware and Hudson and New-York Central Shares. The first sold at 96; the last at 66 ℔ cent. Galena went to 69 ℔ cent., and Rock Island to 71½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds touched 60½ ℔ cent., and the Shares $20 for $40 paid in; Panama sold at 71, and another large demand was manifested for New-York and other State Stocks. New-Yorks, 103½@104; Virginias, 83; Missouris, 68@67; Michigans, 80; and Californias, 60 ℔ cent. The recognition of the California debt, by popular vote, is confirmed by the packet this morning. The low-priced Railroad Shares were in request, and after the printed list, Toledo sold as high as 29; Erie, 11¾; Pittsburg, 13½. In Reading the business was indifferent, because of the dull feeling reported from Philadelphia. There was a better demand for the Erie Bonds of 1871 and 1883. The general market closed firm. The rapid rise in the prices paid for investment Stocks is partly attributable to the fright among the money-lenders about paper.

We are indebted to Mr. GILBERT L. WILSON, the Treasurer, for the following exact statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of September, 1857, compared with its earnings of the corresponding month of the previous year:

	Earnings.
1857	$844,630 21
1856	873,817 59
Decrease	$29,187 38

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the fiscal year ending on the 30th September, 1857, compared with its earnings for the previous fiscal year;—estimated in part for September, 1857:

Fiscal Years.	Earnings.
Ending Sept. 30, 1857	$8,009,364 67
Ending Sept. 30, 1856	7,707,348 18
Increase	$302,016 49

The circulating notes of the State Bank of New-Jersey, at Elizabethtown, of the denomination of fives and upwards, are redeemed at par at the Manhattan Bank; the smaller denominations by Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-street.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of September, 1857, were $65,779 65
For the same month last year 54,028 09
Increase, 22 ℔ cent $11,751 56

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles—Bank Suspensions, &c.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN BOSTON—MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 16.

The Money market remains quiet, and everybody appears to be waiting the result of the suspension. Stocks show a little more activity. The specie brokers are realizing small gains, gold being plenty at one per cent. prem.

A meeting of Bank Directors and leading merchants was held this forenoon, at which the policy of an extension of money facilities was discussed.

Mr. WM. APPLETON thought that the Banks might safely increase their loans to the amount of last August, about $53,000,000. At the present they amount to about $40,000,000.

Mr. NATHAN APPLETON expressed similar views.

Messrs. LAMB & HALL, for the Bank officers, expressed their earnest desire to act, so far as their present position would justify, for the relief of the business community.

The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN BRIDGEPORT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Friday, Oct. 16.

The Connecticut, Bridgeport, Farmers' and Pequonnock Banks, of this city, have suspended specie payments.

THE NEW-LONDON BANKS.

NEW-LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.

The New-London Banks have not yet suspended specie payments. There is no excitement here.

THE BANKS OF OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 16.

Luther Wright's Bank does not open at all to-day. All the other banks pay specie as usual.

SUSPENSION OF THE NORFOLK BANKS.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Oct. 16.

The Banks of this city all suspended specie payments to-day.

DOAN, KING & CO., OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 16.

The alleged failure of Messrs. DOAN, KING & Co., and COLLINS, KIRBY & Co., of this city, published in the New-York *Express* of the 12th inst., on the authority of private dispatches, is authoritatively contradicted. There has been no foundation for the assertion of the *Express*, and these firms are regarded as amongst the most responsible houses in the city.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 15—P. M.

The run continues on all the Banks except the Southern, and all demands are promptly met, except by the Citizens, which pays specie for its notes, but refuses it for deposits. The other Banks are expected to follow the same course. The great excitement of the middle of the day has now subsided, but the run will probably continue to-morrow. No failures are reported to-day. None of the suspended Banks have resumed, but their bills are taken at par in trade.

The Distress of the People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since our Banks have been compelled to stop specie payments, the free-trade journals have begun again to publish an enumeration of articles imported within the last month or two. But these journals are very careful not to mention cotton goods, woolen goods or dry goods, nor to tell us about their prices or quantities. We will catch none of these journals who do all the advertising and puffing for our foreign brokers and foreign importers to be guilty of such indiscretions.

The total amount of dry goods imported into the port of New-York for the last eight months is over $70,000,000,—this for one town only in this great nation; while in the last eight months the foreign brokers have sent out of the City of New-York $32,298,156 in specie or hard money.

During the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, these brokers have sent out of the United States to pay for dry goods $69,136,922 in specie.

These sagacious princes know how to do up things decently and slyly, and hereafter specie will be sent by the German and French steamers, to avoid the entry of the specie on the manifest, as specie sent to all other countries than England does not appear on the manifest, because the foreign laws do not require it. Our own acts of Congress do not require such a publication. Verily, these foreign specie managers can afford to advertise largely in the Free-Trade journals, and to pay well for it. They have money to elect a Free-Trade Congress and President; they have $3,000,000 of dollars to spend in and around Washington to repeal tariff laws like that of 1846.

When our stevedores and ship-joiners are thrown out of employment, our cartmen and schooners are all idle, our ships laid up, our machine-shops and factories at a stand-still, all these people who have laid up small sums of money are compelled to withdraw their accounts from the Banks to get money to live on, or starve.

Our free-trade journals call this a *Run*, and when our brokers want to finish the job to get specie, with which to buy country Bank-notes, it is called a *panic*. But run or no run, panic or no panic, the Banks are broke because all our money has gone abroad for dry goods, cotton and woolen cloths, hardware, glassware, cutlery, jack-knives and domestic wares; saws, gimblets, axes and chisels; rolled iron, hammered iron, bar iron, railroad iron, and other like things.

We have dinnered and toasted our foreign brokers and their lackeys quite long enough. It is now time that our own people began to take care of themselves.

In the year 1850 Marshal TALLMADGE returned, in his Census rolls, that the domestic manufactories in the City of New-York annually amounted in value to $124,000,000—that is, the people in this City made this amount of goods in their own factories in this town, while our capital invested in foreign trade was $90,000,000. But this report was strangled, by a vote in Congress not to publish this part of the Census Returns, because they were imperfect—that is, they were not large enough. No, it was not large enough for this City by $10,000,000, because the Marshal could not get the returns of the amount of silver ware, plated ware, and jewelry made here, and because he could not get the returns from small and infant establishments, which had lately, under the tariff of 1842, begun to thrive here, and which have been overthrown by the millions and millions of foreign goods piled up in our own abominable warehouse system of storage, ready to be emptied on our market at a moment's warning, to kill all small manufactories in this country. Go down to the ships when they are discharging cargo. See the glass ware, wooden ware, iron ware, and brass ware, knives, crockery and hollow wares, leather and furnishing goods landed at the wharf. Why is it that our mechanics cry out about a few hundred thousands of dollars worth of these goods made in our State Prisons, while these same goods come to us in the ships from the Old World in fifties and one hundred of millions of dollars yearly?

The Banks are broken; our money has all gone for goods made in foreign countries, which should be made by our own people. In the panic, as it may be jocularly called, up jumps our foreign brokers and traders at the Merchants' Exchange, and hold a meeting fifteen minutes long, and adjourn to tell our people how to get out of the panic. They appoint a Committee to go to Albany, and to get the Legislature together as soon as possible. This is *funny*. Our Legislature cannot meddle with the laws of trade; this belongs to Congress. The Constitution of the State has declared that "The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning, in any manner directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments by any person, association, or corporation issuing *bank notes of any description*." We must call upon some other class of men to get us out of difficulty than foreign brokers or traders.

IRON.

The Action of the Supreme Court Judges.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Justice before Mercy," in his communication this morning, is more severe upon the Justices of our Supreme Court than the circumstances will warrant. He is also in error in imagining that there are no precedents for their action, in announcing the principles by which they will be guided in applications for injunctions, &c., against our City Banks. It is probable that a misapprehension on his part of the motives of their Honors, as well as of the rules of law applicable both to Banking Corporations and to individuals, has misled the writer of the article.

In the first place, it must be borne in mind that this announcement by the Judges is not claimed or intended to be a *decision* in advance of any actual or hypothetical case, or class of cases, which may be regularly brought before them. It is simply a *rule of practice* adopted after due consultation, declaring the prerequisites of a successful application for an injunction or a receiver. This action on their part is perfectly consistent with the settled practice of the Courts. By the Code the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the several Courts of Record of this City, are *required* to meet in general session at stated intervals to adopt general rules for their guidance. This statutory provision, every one must admit to be an important and laudable one. Its effect is to obviate many of the embarrassments attendant on litigation, by securing a uniform system of practice.

Acting on this general example, and in conformity with a prescriptive usage, it has been the custom of the Courts of the several localities, to adopt a similar course in laying down rules more immediately applicable to certain classes of cases to which their attention has been or may be called. There is in this custom nothing irregular, unusual or extra-judicial; and, therefore, it is not in especially bad taste at this moment, nor should it awaken the anxiety of the alarmist.

The rule in question to which your correspondent has taken exceptions, is merely an announcement to practitioners in the Court, that to obtain the order asked for, it will be necessary to present a case coming within the provisions of the law. Following out this principle, on the application of counsel who had obtained *ex-parte* orders, (hastily granted, and without the requisite allegations to sustain them,) such orders were promptly vacated.

The case of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, and of the Mechanics' Banking Association and others, are not cases in point. On each of these applications counsel appeared on the part of the bank, and the orders were made by consent, on a *quasi* admission of insolvency. Even in these instances, it is a question whether due caution was observed, for, if I recollect aright, absolute insolvency was far from being clearly proven. As WEBSTER defines it, and as the Court has interpreted it, the word "insolvent" means "not having money, *goods or estate* sufficient to pay all debts."

The Courts have been recently censured a great deal, both privately and publicly, for the facility with which injunctions were obtained from them. Let us not now run into the other extreme, and denounce them for exercising due caution in cases where mistakes might produce results so disastrous to the community.

AMICUS CURIÆ.

The River Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Tuesday last, during the general panic, it was announced in the newspapers, that the bills of several country Banks had been thrown out, among which was the Union Bank of Sullivan County, the Bank of Newburgh, Bank of Poughkeepsie, &c.

As the reason why the bills of one of these Banks was discredited, allow me to state as a fact which will not be denied, that the Union Bank had made ample provision for the redemption of its bills, with the Bank in this City in which it kept its accounts; but when the latter Bank suspended, the funds of the Union Bank were locked up, and for *one* day, no provision was made to redeem them. The Union Bank is known to be sound to the core, and keeps its account *now* with the Bank of the Republic.

Oct. 15, 1857. A SUBSCRIBER.

Another Plan of Relief.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are in the midst of a financial crisis; our Banking system is an utter ruin. Something must be done to put the wheels of trade again in motion. Doubtless each individual has his idea of what the remedy should be, and considering I have a plan which is at least entitled to a hearing, I send it to you, leaving others the privilege of amplifying and improving it.

The State of New-York should issue notes of such denomination as the necessities of the case may require. A branch of the Comptroller's office should be located in the City of New-York, and such other places as the wants of the community may need; at these places the notes should be redeemed in specie so long as the Comptroller can supply said specie funds. The notes thus issued should be loaned by the Comptroller to such individuals as should deposit with him the proper security.

By this plan bill-holders would be as well protected as now, and we should have a currency of uniform value throughout the State. The loss of exchange would be saved; the small traders would be protected from loss by counterfeit notes, as being but one set of plates, they would be as familiar to all eyes as the face of a friend. Specie could be had at the head-quarters of commerce, the only places where it is really needed.

Let the law and the Constitution be fully respected; let the Banks go into liquidation. Let us rebuild the banking fabric, but not patch it up; let the Governor call an extra session of the Legislature and propose such a plan; it can be passed, the notes prepared, securities deposited, and the present chaos may become profitable order within a month. Yours, C. W.

The Pressure—Legislative Aid the Only Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to my remarks which appear in your paper of this day, you express the opinion that the measure I propose is "clearly beyond the constitutional power of the Legislature." If this be so, it is a sufficient objection. But able counsel, who have been consulted upon this matter, assure us that although the Legislature is prohibited by the Constitution from authorizing a suspension of specie payments, yet it is clearly within the power of the Legislature to devise and carry out *their own remedy* in such a case. The present law allows *ten days* to solvent banks. Well, if it be seen with indubitable clearness that the operation of this *ten days' remedy* would work incalculable injury to all classes of the Commonwealth, surely it is within the powers of the legislature to apply any other remedy which may be necessary under the circumstances of the case. We are assured on all sides that the banks are clearly solvent,—grant the position as things now appear,—but in what do their assets consist? *Why, of the Bills payable of the merchants.* Break the merchants, and how long will the solvency of the Banks be matter of certainty? So that the continuance of the present reign of confusion and panic and want of confidence, will ere long end in the insolvency of very many Banks whose officers now think themselves solvent. It is argued that the Judges of the Courts will construe the present laws so as to allow the Banks to continue in a state of suspension for an indefinite time. If this be so, the powers of the Judges are greater than those of the Legislature! It will soon be found that this doctrine won't stand—and if persisted in, it will not take many weeks to realize a state of ruin which will reach, in some way, the most independent amongst us! But of all the sufferers, the laborer and mechanic—the poor of all classes—will suffer most, because it will be hopeless and impossible for their employes to keep them at work, and pay them.

By the plan sketched in my last there will be time given to all parties to get out of debt. Orders for goods in Europe are already countermanded—a few months will enable the country to pay its debts abroad. Our importations will cease—our gold will be retained in the country until we shall have enough with which to make purchases abroad.

If the present contracton of the financial system is to continue, I have made up my mind to stop work—dismiss my laborers and artisans, and prepare for the ruin which appears to me inevitable. "Let him who *thinketh* he standeth, take heed lest he fall."

I am respectfully, AN EMPLOYER.

The Judges of the Supreme Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent consultation of the Judges of the Supreme Court, on the administration of the law applicable to non-specie-paying Banks, has justly attracted public attention. I am one of those who cannot help deploring that action. It is without precedent. The Judges are said to be justifiable because of the occasion. There is an axiom that "*Hard cases make bad law*," and that axiom is verified. The Judges hold not a "Court," but a "Session," and in that Session they arrive at conclusions which it is now admitted supersede the necessity of Legislative interference. Thus their "Session" becomes "Legislative," and the constitutional obligation upon the Legislature, not directly or indirectly to sanction in any way the suspension of specie payments, does not seem to have been considered, or, if considered, does not appear to have had any influence. On the contrary, the Judges start the doubt whether the law is applicable to the City Banks as not being corporations. Has not the Court of Errors long since decided that they were such? Is there not a constitutional provision making them liable as corporations?

Then, say the Judges, the act of 1849 repeals or supersedes the stringent provisions of the Revised Statutes. Was the act of 1849 designed to be retrograde or additional legislation? If the act of 1849 operates as such repeal, then the creditors of a Bank, to an amount of less than $100, or stockholders less than one-tenth stock, have no statutory remedy whatever against Banks. Thus we have in effect a legislation for the rich against the poor.

Again: The Judges, having before them a mandatory statute to appoint a Receiver, and grant an injunction, in the bald case of a Bank "*which shall become unable to pay its debts*," resolve that the admitted fact of all the Banks not paying the debts which they contract to pay on demand, on the ground that they had not means to discharge such debts according to contract in the only recognized mode of payment, is not evidence that the Bank "*has become unable to pay its debts*." Was this a fair conclusion?

I repeat that it is lamentable that the Judges adopted the course which they have. It is supposed that some of these gentlemen are interested as stockholders in one or more of these institutions. That supposition, which is countenanced by their reputed wealth, tends to impair confidence in a course of proceeding designed to influence the Courts in the administration of law. It is a confession of *bias* on the part of those who are elected or appointed only to administer equal and exact justice to suitors after a partial and a full hearing of all parties, and without regard to consequences. J.

Money Matters in Other Quarters.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 13.

Notwithstanding a fair amount of business on 'Change, amounting in the aggregate to about 100,000 bushels, to-day has been one of the gloomiest of the crisis. Several failures were reported in the morning, and the feeling of distrust which has prevailed for the past month settled into blank infidelity. The rumored assignment of the Illinois Central Railroad was partially confirmed during the day by private despatches from the East, indicating that the rolling stock of the Company had been mortgaged to secure a floating debt of $3,000,000. The day closed in almost hopeless despondency.

The Banking House of WADSWORTH & Co. did not open this morning. The members of this firm, Messrs. JAMES & STRONG WADSWORTH, are old residents of the city, and have the reputation of excellent business capacity and the strictest integrity. We understand that the immediate occasion of the suspension was the failure of parties whose paper they held to a considerable amount and the impossibility of converting securities. Messrs. W. & Co. have an extensive property in the city—amounting probably to three times their liabilities. Their character among our business men is a sufficient guarantee that they will pay every dollar with interest as soon as their abundant assets can be made available.

The following mercantile failures are reported today. Baker & Davidson, ship stores; G. M. Higginson & Co., lumber; F. B. Gardiner & Co., lumber, assigned to S. Lind; Seymour & Woodruff, grocers and commission merchants, assigned to C. F. Follansbee; R. Folsom, jewelry, assigned to Hiram Joy, (will probably go on;) W. P. Ross, dry goods, (of the late firm of Ross & Bamber, No. 141 Lake-street.)

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 14.

In consequence of the announcement of the general suspension of the New-York and Albany Banks, a meeting of the officers of the nine Banks in this City, was held this morning, at which it was determined to receive the notes of all solvent banks under the general banking law, on deposit and in payment of notes falling due. This action is taken in view of the universal confidence reposed in the securities of such notes.

The brokers are buying the notes of the Canada Banks at 3c.@5c. discount for currency, and of the State Bank of Ohio, State Bank of Indiana, and Illinois and Wisconsin at unchanged rates. Not one of them is selling gold.

Considerable shipments of Wheat have already been made hence to the seaboard, which are destined for European markets. We are told by a dealer, who operates in Michigan, that his purchases there are directed to be made in specie. This is simply a miniature indication of what is to come. Our agricultural community have large amounts of produce, and if the Eastern States of Europe want it, they will have to remit the specie. This will be the radical cure of the revulsion.

The arrangements mentioned in the telegraph dispatch in another column, as having been made with the Canal Department for the movement of produce on the canal, amounts to about this: Forwarders are permitted to send their boats forward with cargoes, without the usual pre-payment of tolls, on their giving security that they will be paid at tide-water, or before leaving the canal. This has the single advantage of more time in which to raise the money, and a consequent accumulation of loaded boats at Albany.

Amidst the almost universal crash, we are compelled to chronicle the suspension of Messrs. PRATT & Co., hardware merchants of this city. Nothing which has occurred during these disastrous times, has excited more surprise and deepfelt regret in this community, than will this announcement.

It is now some thirty years since the foundations of this house were laid, upon which by patient industry, probity and skill, has been reared one of the first mercantile establishments in the country. By its interprising liberality very many of the manufactories around us have been established, and largely sustained by its patronage. In all the great interprises which have been started and carried forward for the promotion of the interests of our city, it has stood foremost with a fostering hand, while by its honorable dealings it has built up for itself a business in point of magnitude and importance equaled by few, and a reputation for stability and integrity surpassed by none.

With the entire confidence of this community, its widely extended circle of customers and correspondents, assests largely beyond its liabilities, an abundance of everything but money, the general prostration and derangement, the difficulties of making collections and effecting exchanges especially in the States west of us are such, that it has been compelled to succumb to the storm which everywhere seems to level all before it.

We are gratified, however, to learn its suspension will be but temporary. We feel assured from the well-known energy and promptitude of the gentlemen composing the firm, that no efforts will be withheld on their part to effect an honorable and speedy adjustment of their affairs.

From the Providence Journal.

The Banks here are pursuing a steady, liberal and judicious policy; they discount for paper falling due; they exercise forbearance where it can be exercised to secure solvent houses, and they generally carry their customers along. There is no difference of feeling between the Banks and the merchants as to the course of general policy that ought to be pursued; they all understand that they have a common interest, and they manifest a mutual confidence.

The Eagle Bank voted on Saturday to instruct its correspondents abroad to receive the bills of all the good banks in Providence in payment of debts due the bank. We understand that some other banks have done the same, but it is not general; and the delay discredits our currency and restricts the ability of the banks to accommodate their customers. It has the appearance, moreover, of mutual distrust between the banks, or of a disposition on their part to take advantage of their own depreciation of their own currency. If our bills were received in New-York in payment of the paper falling due to our own banks, it would make an immediate demand for them at the brokers' offices. They would be as good as specie for a purpose for which there would be a large request, and they would rise to such a value that there would be no inducement to send them home. The shopkeepers would all take them, for they could carry them to the brokers, where they would be wanted by the payers of Providence paper at bank. Although our banks have suspended, they are in such a condition as commands the fullest confidence of the public, and their liabilities are so small in proportion to their assets, that if the banks themselves will but set the example of full faith in each other, they will find no difficulty in maintaining a circulation that will be of great relief to the community.

From the Chicago Journal.

The rates for uncurrent money are merely nominal. Gold is scarce, ruling among the few brokers who sell it at from 10 to 15 ℔ cent. premium.

All sorts of rates are offered in the street for money. We hear of 5 and even 10 ℔ cent., but the truth is there is very little money loaned at any price.

For exchange the ruling rates on collection are about 10 ℔ cent. Outsiders have been obliged during the week to pay as high as 15. To-day the market seems a little easier, and we heard of one lot offered as low as 7.

The firmness with which our business men resist the pressure, and the herculean exertions which they make to meet their obligations, are truly admirable, and worthy of all praise. The disposition seems to be universal to stand by each other as far as possible, and to help each other through. For some reason, so far as we know, there are a very few who go about the city spreading evil reports in regard to their neighbors; and we hope, for the honor of our city and our common humanity, this class of detestable tattlers will not rise above the surface. Our city and the West generally, thus far, have stood the pressure nobly, and it is to be hoped they will bear themselves with equal honor in the future.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

In our own city to-day the money market is in a peculiarly unsettled condition, and must remain so until something definite is ascertained from New-York with reference to the suspension there, whether it becomes general, or what disposition is to be made of the concerns already suspended. Our banks are discounting to a very limited extent. The belief is that ease will eventually flow from the turn given to affairs in the North. A large amount of good paper finds its way to the street, some of which finds purchasers at 1½@2 to 2½ ℔ cent. a month; second-class notes are unsalable. Money on call, 1½@ ℔ cent. Gold is selling at 7@8 ℔ cent. premium. Exchange on the North very much unsettled, and ranges at 7@8 ℔ cent. premium. Transactions exceedingly limited. Exchange on London, 6@9 ℔ cent. premium in Baltimore funds. Virginia bank notes (old), 2½@3 ℔ cent. discount; new do., 6@10 ℔ cent. North Carolina, 7@10 ℔ cent. discount. Notes of Western banks not salable.

The stock market to-day is very much unsettled; prices about as yesterday for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares.

City stock has slightly given way. Bank stocks are also depressed and declining.

The Money Crisis and the New-York Banks.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

I have for many years been withdrawn from active business. I have been merely a looker-on, but not unobservant of the course of trade, and especially of our banking operations.

Our system of currency is a delicate one. It is founded on bank credits, resting on a very moderate basis of coin. When perfectly balanced, it works very well, but a slight derangement may produce a great deal of mischief. The great disturbing cause is a demand for specie for export, which can only be checked by a contraction of the bank credits. During the present year we have been going on very smoothly, under full sail, when, about the middle of August, a sudden squall strikes us, which continues to increase to a terrific hurricane, threatening even to swamp the ship itself. The question arises, "How comes all this about?—what is the cause?"

New-York is the great central banking power. She sets the key-note to the whole country. If she expands the whole country expands. If she contracts it is felt to the remotest extremities. It is a tremendous power, that of increasing or diminishing the circulating medium of the whole country. It is a deep responsibility, and demands sound discretion and much wisdom in its regulation. Unfortunately there appears to be no unity of action, no controlling principle in the management of this power. It is divided between fifty-five Banks, each acting its own separate part, under the influence of different opinions and different interests. Banks are public institutions: they are founded for the public good; and the duty of consulting the good of the community in the use of their great power is as sacred as that of providing for their own safety. There is apparently no individual of sufficient influence to bring this heterogeneous mass to unity of action in a crisis like the present, as was ALBERT GALLATIN, whilst he lived.

The circulating medium of the City of New-York consists in the liabilities of her banks in the form of deposits and circulation. Their daily loans and discounts increase or diminish these liabilities. As these liabilities are greater or less, is money plenty or scarce. They constitute the fund out of which all operations must be performed.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine contains tables of the weekly returns of the banks of the City of New-York for the years 1856 and 1857, which furnish a complete view of their operations. They throw a flood of light on the present state of things. The return for January 3, 1857, shows $101,000,000 of liabilities, with $11,172,000 in specie.

This varied very little from the returns of the preceding six months, and this state of things continued with little change, but with a slight tendency to increased expansion up to the 15th August. The greatest expansion was on the 2d of May, when the liabilities were 108,000,000, with 12,000,000 of specie. The return of 15th August shows 101,000,000 of liabilities, and 11,360,000 of specie. From this a rapid contraction commenced, the liabilities being reduced on 5th September to 88,000,000, with 10,227,000 of specie. Here the contraction ought to have ceased. The object was to stop the export of specie. That had been done. Exchange on London had fallen below the point at which specie could be shipped without loss. Can any mortal man give me a reason or an apology why contraction should continue a day after this point had been reached? The banks were then stronger than they had been for two years. But contraction did continue until, on the 3d October, the liabilities had been reduced to 76,000,000—thus reducing the circulating medium of New-York City, from July, 32,000,000, or upwards of 30 per cent. Tremendous! Was the like ever known in the history of banking? I have no hesitation in saying, it is this continued contraction of the New-York banks since the 5th of September, without the slightest necessity, which has brought about the present disastrous crisis.

There was no decided overtrade. There was no speculation, except by a few houses in sugar. There was, no doubt, an excess of imports, but no greater than for several years, and the effect of these was wholly cured on the 5th September, by the rate of exchange on London. Why continue contraction further? Was not 88,000,000, with 10,250,000 of specie, being 11⅔ per cent., as safe a proportion as 104,000,000 in January, with 11,000,000 of specie, or 11 per cent. on their liabilities?

There is but one answer. The New-York banks have been acting under a panic, and that panic they have communicated to others, until there is almost a total loss of confidence. The consequences are before us, in the paralysis of all trade from Bangor to New-Orleans, the stoppage of banks through a great part of the United States, the stoppage of factories, the discharge of thousands of laborers, the inability to bring our large crops of produce to market, the ruinous rate of two or three per cent. a month on the strongest paper, a ruinous depreciation in the price of all stocks, and even on ex